

AD-A039 790

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CALIF

F/G 20/4

TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW TO A STEADY STATE S--ETC(U)

MAR 77 R J NICHOLS

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

1 OF 2
AD
A039790



AD A 039790

2
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
Monterey, California



7 Master's **THESIS**

6
TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW
TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION BY
THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD.

by

10 Raymond John/Nichols, Jr

11 Mar 1977

Thesis Advisor:

D. J. Collins

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

DD No. —
DDC FILE COPY,

12 H/P
DDC
RECEIVED
MAY 24 1977
A

251450

mt

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Time Integration of Unsteady Transonic Flow to a Steady State Solution by the Finite Element Method		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Master's Degree; March 1977
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Raymond John Nichols Jr.		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		12. REPORT DATE March 1977
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 110
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Unsteady Transonic Small Perturbation Flow Steady Transonic Small Perturbation Flow Finite Element Method Method of Weighted Residuals Converging-Diverging Nozzle		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A finite element method was applied to the unsteady transonic small disturbance equation and integrated until the solution converged to the steady state for a thin non-lifting airfoil. The method of weighted residuals was used to formulate the finite element equations and Houbolt's method of central differencing in time was used to integrate these equations. → next page		

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE/When Data Entered

→ A secondary investigation applied the steady transonic
small disturbance equations to a converging-diverging
nozzle. ↗

ADDITION FOR	
HTIS	Write Section <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DD	Diff Section <input type="checkbox"/>
UNANNOUNCED	<input type="checkbox"/>
JUSTIFICATION	
BY	
DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY ORDER	
Dist.	AVAIL. and/or SPECIAL
A	

DD Form 1473
1 Jan 73
S/N 0102-014-6601

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE/When Data Entered

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

Time Integration of Unsteady Transonic Flow
to a Steady State Solution by
the Finite Element Method

by

Raymond John Nichols Jr.
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S., Pennsylvania State University, 1970

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

March 1977

Author:

Raymond J. Nichols Jr.

Approved by:

Daniel J. Collins Thesis Advisor

W. F. Plate Second Reader

Daniel J. Collins
Chairman, Department of Aeronautics

Robert A. Jensen
Dean of Science and Engineering

ABSTRACT

A finite element method was applied to the unsteady transonic small disturbance equation and integrated until the solution converged to the steady state for a thin non-lifting airfoil. The method of weighted residuals was used to formulate the finite element equations, and Houbolt's method of central differencing in time was used to integrate these equations.

A secondary investigation applied the steady transonic small disturbance equations to a converging-diverging nozzle.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION-----	8
II.	DISCUSSION OF THE FINITE ELEMENT APPROACH-----	11
III.	THEORY AND BASIC EQUATIONS-----	15
	A. STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW-----	15
	B. UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOWS-----	16
IV.	FINITE ELEMENT FORMULATION-----	18
	A. STEADY FLOW-----	18
	B. UNSTEADY FLOW-----	20
V.	ELEMENT DESCRIPTION AND ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS-----	22
	A. ELEMENT DESCRIPTION-----	22
	B. ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS-----	26
	C. ITERATIVE PROCEDURES-----	28
VI.	INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY FINITE ELEMENT EQUATIONS-----	31
VII.	CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE-----	35
	A. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS-----	36
VIII.	DISCUSSION OF RESULTS-----	40
	A. TIME INTEGRATION TO STEADY STATE SOLUTION-----	40
	B. CONVERGING-DIVERGING nozzle-----	42
IX.	PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS-----	45
	A. UNSTEADY EQUATIONS-----	45
	B. MODIFICATIONS TO CALCULATE THE MASS AND DAMPING MATRICES-----	46
	1. Subroutine STORE-----	46
	2. Subroutine TIME-----	49

C.	CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE-----	49
1.	Application of the Boundary Conditions-----	49
X.	TEST CASES-----	54
A.	TIME INTEGRATION TO STEADY STATE SOLUTION-----	54
B.	CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE-----	79
1.	Symmetric Case-----	79
2.	Supersonic Case-Diverging Section-----	79
	LIST OF REFERENCES-----	109
	INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST-----	110

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Triangular Element-----	23
2. Quadrilateral and Trapezoidal Element-----	27
3. Nodal Arrangement for Supersonic Region-----	29
4. Comparison of Time Integration Results with Steady State Results-----	43
5. Center-Line Mach Numbers, $M_\infty = .44$ -----	44
6. Decomposition of a Banded Matrix Plus Right Hand Side Vector-----	47
7. Separation of a Banded Matrix by STORE-----	48
8. Flow Chart of Subroutine TIME-----	50
9. Flow Chart of STRANL-II Modification to Integrate Unsteady Equations-----	51
10. Finite Element Mesh for the Converging- Diverging Nozzle-----	86
11. Finite Element Mesh for the Supersonic Case-----	87

I. INTRODUCTION

Transonic inviscid flows past a smooth airfoil may be expressed in terms of the velocity potential ϕ satisfying the transonic small disturbance equation,

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (1)$$

This equation presents two major difficulties, 1) it is non-linear and 2) it is of the mixed hyperbolic-elliptic type. Analytical solutions to non-linear equations are difficult to obtain. One must normally resort to numerical methods. When the coefficient $(1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)$ in equation 1 is negative, the flow is supersonic and the equation is called hyperbolic; otherwise the flow is subsonic and the equation is elliptic. The forms of the two solutions are fundamentally different. Hyperbolic equations admit both discontinuities, which propagate only in characteristic directions, and the presence of shock fronts. Elliptic equations, on the other hand, require that the dependent variables and their derivatives be continuous and that a change in any part of the flow field affects every other part. Many non-linear elliptic equations are solved by appropriate relaxation iteration techniques by casting the equation in Poisson's form with the non-linearity acting as the driving force. Solutions to hyperbolic equations are usually obtained by the method of characteristics or by

finite difference marching techniques which use an artificial viscosity to represent the average jump conditions across the shock wave. In mixed supersonic and subsonic flows, normal numerical procedures break down because the boundary between the two regions is not known a priori.

Finite element numerical techniques have evolved as a powerful tool in obtaining approximate solutions to a wide variety of engineering problems, particularly ones with Neumann-Dirichlet boundary conditions, i.e., elliptical problems. They offer several outstanding advantages. Some of these are:

- 1) Non-homogeneous problems may be treated with relative simplicity.
- 2) Complex geometries may be modeled with relative ease since the elements can be graded in size and shape to follow boundaries of arbitrary shape.
- 3) Once the finite element model has been established, a variety of problems can be solved by supplying the computer with the appropriate data.

Chan and Brashears [Ref. 5] developed a finite element computer program for steady transonic flow over a non-lifting airfoil. This program uses the least squares method of weighted residuals to approximate equation 1 by a system of algebraic equations, and assembles the equations in a special way to account for the hyperbolic region of flow. This technique prevents the influence of downwind nodes from propagating upstream in the supersonic region.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the possibility of speeding the convergence of a solution by transforming the steady transonic equation to the unsteady equation

and integrating over time until the time dependent terms vanish and to extend the program of Ref. [5] to the transonic region of a converging-diverging nozzle.

II. DISCUSSION OF THE FINITE ELEMENT APPROACH

In a continuum problem of any dimension, the field variable, whether it is velocity potential, velocity, temperature, displacement or some other quantity, possesses infinitely many values because it is a function of each generic point in the solution region. Consequently, the problem is one of an infinite number of unknowns. The finite element approach subdivides the solution domain into a finite number of subdomains called elements and expresses the unknown field variable in terms of assumed approximating functions within each element. The approximating functions are sometimes called interpolating functions and are defined in terms of the values of the field variables at specified points called nodes or nodal points. Nodes usually lie on the element boundaries where adjacent elements are considered to be connected. In addition to boundary nodes, an element may also contain interior nodes. The nodal values of the field variable and the interpolating function for the elements completely define the behavior of the field variable within the elements. Once these unknowns are found, the interpolating functions define the field variable throughout the assemblage of the element.

Clearly, the nature of the solution and the degree of accuracy of the approximation depends not only on the number and size of the elements used but also on the interpolating

functions selected. Interpolating functions may not be chosen arbitrarily because certain compatibility conditions must be satisfied. Often such functions are selected so that the field variable or its derivatives are continuous across adjoining element boundaries. Once the problem is formulated in terms of individual elements, the contributions of each element may be assembled to define the entire solution domain. This means, for example, that if we are treating a problem in stress analysis we can find the force-displacement or stiffness characteristics of each element and then assemble the elements to determine the stiffness of the whole structure. Finite element solutions are not, of course, restricted to structures problems, but the matrix of equations defined by the interpolating functions and the nodal field variables is still referred to as the stiffness matrix regardless of the field variable in the problem.

Solutions to continuous problems by the finite element approach always follow a systematic step-by-step process. This process is completely general to the finite element method and it is outlined below. [Ref. 4]

1. Discretize the continuum.

The first step is to divide the solution domain into elements. A variety of element shapes may be used and one or more different element shapes may be used in the same region. The type and number of the elements used in a given problem are a matter of engineering judgement.

2. Select the interpolating functions.

The next step is to choose the type of interpolating function to represent the variation of the field variable over the element. The field variable may be a scalar, a vector, or a higher order tensor. Often polynomials are selected as interpolating functions for they are easy to integrate and differentiate. The degree of polynomial chosen depends on the number of nodes and the nature and number of the unknowns and the continuity requirements imposed at the nodes and the element boundaries. The unknown quantities at the nodes may be assigned to the field variable and their derivatives.

3. Find the element properties.

After the elements and their interpolating functions have been selected, the matrix of algebraic equations which express the properties of the individual elements must be determined. Several methods are available for this task. These are: the direct approach, the variational approach, the method of weighted residuals and the energy balance approach. Reference [4] is a good source of information on the various techniques.

4. Assemble the element properties to obtain the system equations.

To find the properties of the over-all system, the matrix equations expressing the behavior of each element must be

added to the matrix equation of all other elements. The basis for this assembly procedure stems from the fact that connecting elements have common nodes and the field variable must be the same for each element sharing that node.

At this point the boundary conditions for the system of equations must be accounted for and the system of equations must be modified before it is ready for solution.

5. Solve the system of equations.

The assembly process of step 4 produces a set of simultaneous equations which can be solved to obtain the unknown field variables. Linear equations have a number of standard solution techniques readily available, but solutions to non-linear equations are more difficult to obtain.

6. Make additional computations if desired.

Important parameters, such as pressure coefficient in aerodynamic problems, may now be calculated from the values of the field variables.

III. THEORY AND BASIC EQUATIONS

A. STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW

Chan et al. [Ref. 5] developed an algorithm to analyze steady transonic flow over non-lifting thin airfoils. Boundary layer effects were ignored and the imbedded shock wave was assumed to be weak. These assumptions are consistent with transonic small disturbance theory which can be expressed mathematically by the following expressions.

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Boundary conditions -

$$\nabla \cdot \phi = 0 \quad \text{at infinity} \quad (2)$$

$$v = (1 + u)dg/dx \quad \text{on the airfoil} \quad (3)$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on the line of symmetry} \quad (4)$$

where $g(x,y)$ defines the airfoil and dg/dx describes the airfoil slope.

The above expressions appear in their dimensionless form where ϕ = perturbed velocity potential and the perturbed velocity components in the x and y directions are respectively defined as

$$u = \phi_x$$

$$v = \phi_y$$

M_∞ = freestream Mach number and γ = ratio of specific heats which for air is taken to be 1.4. The physical coordinates x' and y' and the velocity potential ϕ' are related to the dimensionless quantities by

$$x = x'/c, \quad y = y'/c, \quad \phi = \phi'/cU_\infty$$

where c is the chordlength of the airfoil and U_∞ is the free-stream velocity.

Once the flowfield solution is determined in terms of the perturbed velocities, the secondary unknowns are subsequently calculated. These include:

$$a = \left[\frac{\gamma-1}{2} (U_\infty^2 - V^2) + \left(\frac{U_\infty}{M_\infty} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$M = \frac{V}{a} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2 \right]^{\gamma/(\gamma+1)}} \quad (7)$$

$$C_p = - \left[\frac{2u}{U_\infty} + (1-M_\infty^2) \frac{u^2}{U_\infty^2} + \frac{v^2}{U_\infty^2} \right] \approx - \frac{2u}{U_\infty} \quad (8)$$

In the above, $U_\infty = 1$ is the normalized freestream velocity, a = local sound speed, p = local static pressure, M = local Mach number, V = total velocity, p_0 = stagnation pressure and C_p = pressure coefficient.

B. UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW

Unsteady transonic inviscid flow may be expressed in terms of the velocity potential $\phi(x,y,t)$ to a first order approximation by

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} - 2M_{\infty}^2\phi_t - M_{\infty}^2\phi_{tt} = 0 \quad (9)$$

which has the same non-linear coefficient retained for steady transonic flow in Equation 1.

Boundary conditions require that the disturbances vanish far from the airfoil,

$$\phi_x = 0 \quad \phi_y = 0 \quad \text{at infinity} \quad (10)$$

and that the flow remain attached to the body. Let $B(x,y,t) = 0$ define the body at any instant. The surface tangency restraint may now be expressed by the substantial derivative DB/DT vanishing.

$$DB/DT = B_t + (1 + \phi_x)B_x + \phi_y B_y \quad (11)$$

If the body remains stationary $B_t = 0$, and the tangency condition becomes the same as in steady flow, namely

$$v = (1 + u)dg/dx \quad (12)$$

where dg/dx represents the airfoil slope.

The pressure coefficient for isentropic unsteady compressible flow is defined by

$$C_p = \frac{2}{\gamma M_{\infty}^2} \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M_{\infty}^2 (2\phi_x + 2\phi_t + \phi_x^2 + \phi_y^2) \right]^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} - 1 \right\} \quad (13)$$

Expanding by the binomial expansion and retaining only the first order terms gives,

$$C_p = -2\phi_x - 2\phi_t \quad (14)$$

IV. FINITE ELEMENT FORMULATION

The method of weighted residuals is a technique for approximating solutions to linear or non-linear partial differential equations and it is the basis for the finite element formulation of the transonic small disturbance equation (Equation 1). This procedure involves assuming the general functional behavior of the field variable which would approximately satisfy the basic equation and boundary conditions. Substituting this approximation into the original differential equation results in some error called a residual. A system of algebraic equations results when a weighted average of the residual is forced to vanish as it is averaged over the entire domain.

A. STEADY FLOW

The approximate solution to equation 1 is assumed to be

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i \phi_i \quad (15)$$

where N_i are the interpolating functions which exhibits the behavior of equation 1 and ϕ_i are the undetermined parameters at the nodal points.

When $\hat{\phi}$ is substituted into equation 1, the resulting residual is

$$R = [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)N_{k,x}\phi_k]N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy} \quad (16)$$

The weighted average is determined by multiplying the residual R by m linearly independent weighting functions W_i and integrating over the elemental domain. Forcing this residual to vanish yields,

$$\iint W_i R dA = 0 \quad i = 1 \text{ to } m$$

Chan et al. [Ref. 5] found that when the weighting function W_i for equation 1 is chosen to be $\partial R / \partial \phi_i$ the resulting matrix is positive definite and well conditioned. This choice of weighting functions is referred to as the method of least squares because it is equivalent to minimizing the square of the residuals summed over the domain with respect to the undetermined parameters. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \iint R^2 dA \\ \partial X / \partial \phi_i &= \iint \partial R / \partial \phi_i R dA = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Integrating over the domain produces the system of algebraic equations

$$S_{ij} \phi_j = 0 \quad (18)$$

where the elemental matrix S_{ij} is defined as

$$S_{ij} = \iint Q_j P_i dA \quad (19)$$

With Q_j and P_i equal to

$$Q_j = [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)N_{k,x}\phi_k] N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy}$$

$$P_i = Q_i - M_\infty^2(1 + \gamma)N_{k,xx}\phi_k N_{i,x}$$

B. UNSTEADY FLOW

Development of the unsteady flow finite element equations is similar to the procedure used to formulate the finite element equations for steady transonic flow. The least squares method of weighted residuals is again used but ϕ is now a function of time as well as the spatial coordinates x and y .

The approximate solution has the form,

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i(x,y)\phi_i(t) \quad (20)$$

Substituting $\hat{\phi}$ in the unsteady transonic small disturbance equation, the weighted residual becomes,

$$\chi = \iint (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)^2 dA \quad (21)$$

where

$$R_1 = \{ [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_k N_{k,x}] N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy} \} \phi_j$$

$$R_2 = -2M_\infty^2 N_{j,x} \dot{\phi}_j$$

$$R_3 = -M_\infty^2 N_j \ddot{\phi}_j$$

Expanding equation 21 yields

$$\chi = \iint [R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 + 2R_1R_2 + 2R_2R_3] dA \quad (22)$$

and minimizing with respect to the undetermined parameters ϕ_i the following system of algebraic equations result,

$$\phi_j = 0 = 2 \iint \partial R_i / \partial \phi_j [R_1 + R_2 + R_3] dA$$

$$\partial R_1 / \partial \phi_j = P_i$$

where P_i has been previously defined in the steady finite element formulation

The above equation may be rewritten in the form

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = 0 \quad (23)$$

The stiffness matrix S_{ij} is the same as that developed for the steady transonic equation and the damping (SC_{ij}) and mass (SM_{ij}) matrices are defined below.

$$SC_{ij} = -\iint M_\infty^2 N_{j,x} P_i dA \quad (24)$$

$$SM_{ij} = -\iint M_\infty^2 N_j P_i dA \quad (25)$$

V. ELEMENT DESCRIPTION AND ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS

A. ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

The basic element used in the finite element program is the non-conforming cubic triangular element developed by Bazeley et al. [Ref. 2]. Also used in the program are the quadrilateral and trapezoidal elements constructed from these triangular elements. These three types of elements can be mixed and used freely in the entire flow region except that only trapezoids should be used to cover the supersonic and mixed region in order to enact the special assembly procedures required by the hyperbolic equation which describes the flow in that region.

The basic triangular element is shown in Fig. 1, which at each vertex has the velocity potential and the velocity components as the undetermined parameters. This type of element was chosen because both Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions can be imposed with equal convenience. In addition, because velocity components are used as primary unknowns secondary parameters, such as Mach number and pressure coefficient can be calculated directly without resorting to numerical differentiation, which would produce additional errors.

In the element, the approximate solution is assumed as

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i \phi_i \quad (i = 1 \text{ to } 9)$$

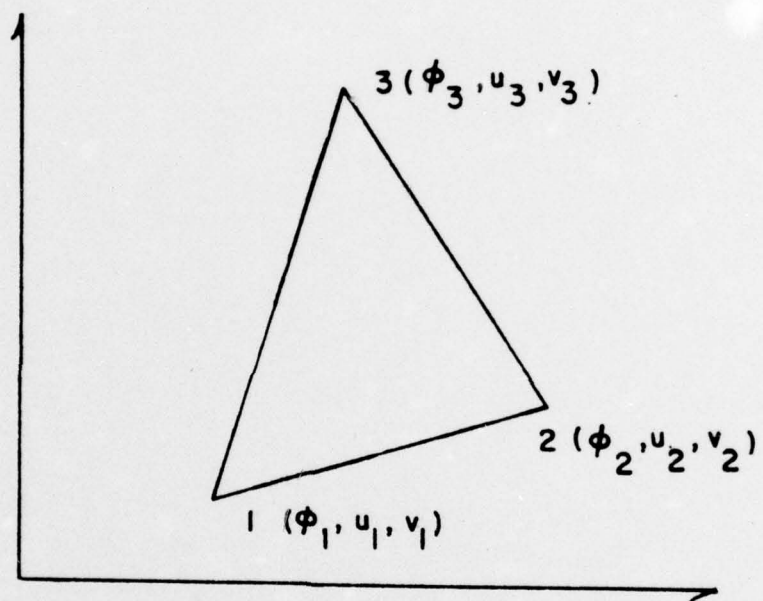


Figure 1 - Triangular Element

In which ϕ_i 's are the nine undetermined parameters of ϕ and N_i are the interpolation functions which are expressed in terms of the area coordinates.

The shape or interpolating functions and their first and second derivatives are defined below.

Letting,

$$a_i = x_j y_k - x_k y_j$$

$$b_i = y_j - y_k$$

$$c_i = x_k - x_j$$

$$\Delta = \text{area of triangle 1-2-3} = (b_j c_k - b_k c_j)/2$$

$$\alpha = 0.5 (c_k - c_j)$$

$$\beta = 0.5 (b_j - b_k)$$

$$H = \zeta_k \zeta_j \zeta_i$$

$$H_x = b_i \zeta_j \zeta_k + b_j \zeta_k \zeta_i + b_k \zeta_i \zeta_j$$

$$H_y = c_i \zeta_j \zeta_k + c_j \zeta_k \zeta_i + c_k \zeta_i \zeta_j$$

$$H_{xx} = 2(\zeta_k b_j b_k + \zeta_j b_k b_k + \zeta_k b_i b_j)$$

$$H_{yy} = 2(\zeta_i c_j c_k + \zeta_j c_k c_i + \zeta_k c_i c_j)$$

with $i = (1,2,3), k = (3,1,2)$ then one has for $l = (1,4,7),$
 $i = (1,2,3)$

$$N_l = \zeta_i^2 (5 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H$$

$$N_{l,x} = [6b_i \zeta_i (1 - \zeta_i) + 2H_x]/2\Delta$$

$$N_{l,y} = [6c_i \zeta_i (1 - \zeta_i) + 2H_y]/2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,xx} = [6b_i^2 (1 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

$$N_{1,yy} = [6c_i^2 (1 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

for $l = (2, 5, 8)$, $l = (1, 2, 3)$

$$N_1 = \zeta_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H$$

$$N_{1,x} = [2b_i \zeta_i (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + 2\zeta_i^2 + \alpha H_x] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,y} = [2c_i \zeta_i (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H_y] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,xx} = [2b_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + 4b_i (2\Delta) \zeta_i + \alpha H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

$$N_{1,yy} = [2c_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

for $l = (3, 6, 9)$, $l = (1, 2, 3)$

$$N_1 = \zeta_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H$$

$$N_{1,x} = [2b_i \zeta_i (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H_x] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,y} = [2c_i \zeta_i (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + 2\zeta_i^2 + \beta H_y] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,xx} = [2b_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

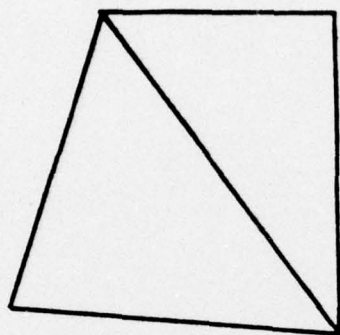
$$N_{1,yy} = [2c_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + 4c_i (2\Delta) \zeta_i + \beta H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2.$$

Quadrilateral and trapezoidal elements as shown in Fig. 2 are also used in the present program, the former is used in the subsonic region and the latter in the mixed and supersonic region. The element matrix for the quadrilateral element is obtained by combining appropriately the matrices for two triangles, while the matrix for trapezoidal element is obtained by averaging contributions from two left-running and two right-running triangles. The averaging process is designed to remove the bias effects inherent in the quadrilaterals used.

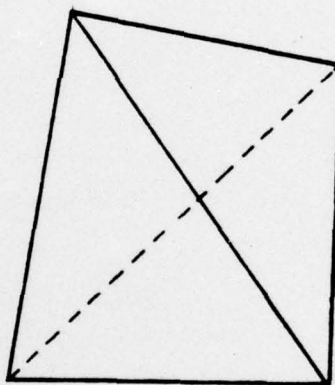
B. ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS

Straightforward application of the finite element assembly technique to transonic flows would fail (the solution diverges) because this would allow disturbances to propagate upwind in the supersonic region of flow where the governing equation is hyperbolic. Hyperbolic equations have a time-like dependency in that the solution at the downwind station is affected by the upwind station but not vice-versa. Assembly techniques for a transonic flow finite element program must take into account this time-like dependency. If the x-axis is taken as a time-like direction in the supersonic region, the element matrix may be assembled in a way similar to a backward finite difference operator, which has been successful in solving hyperbolic equations.

Consider the rectangular element sketched below with the upwind station I and the downwind station II, each having two nodal points with the element type chosen. The element matrices can be constructed in the usual manner.



a. Quadrilateral
Element



b. Trapezoidal
Element

Figure 2 - Quadrilateral and Trapezoidal Elements

However, before assembling the element matrix into the system matrix the non-linear coefficient of equation 1 is evaluated.

$$C = 1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2 (\gamma + 1) u$$

The sign of the coefficient being positive, zero, or negative defines the equation as elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic. If C is non-positive for all nodes in the element, the rows representing the improper downwind influence on the solution at an upwind station are ignored during assembly. This feature is automatically applied in the program requiring only a little care in arrangement of the nodes of the element. In the anticipated supersonic region, element node points should be arranged in the order as indicated in figure 3, starting with the upper left corner and proceeding in the counter-clockwise direction. In the elliptic region, i.e., where the coefficient is positive, no special assembly technique is invoked.

C. ITERATIVE PROCEDURES

With the equations assembled and the proper boundary conditions imposed, the system of non-linear algebraic equations is solved by iterative procedures in the form

$$S_{ij}(\tilde{\phi})\phi_j^{(n)} = 1_i \quad (23)$$

to solve for the solution in the n^{th} iteration. The function $\tilde{\phi}$ is defined as

$$\tilde{\phi} = \theta\phi^{(n-1)} + (1-\theta)\phi^{(n-1)}$$

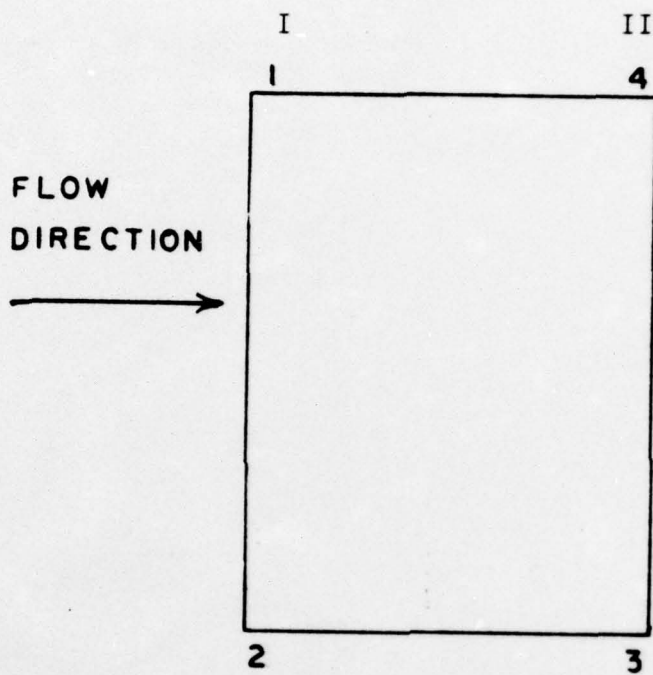


Figure 3 - Nodal Arrangement for Supersonic Region

in which the under-relaxation factor θ is in the range $0 < \theta \leq 1$. For subsonic flow $\theta = 1$, which is simply a successive approximation, yields good results, but it is necessary to under-relax somewhat with θ approximately .5 for supercritical flow. Generally, a smaller relaxation factor will make the solution more stable but it will tend to slow down the rate of convergence.

Equation 23 is subject to the convergence criterion that the change in local Mach number between two successive iterations is less than a prescribed value ϵ at all nodes in the flow field. That is,

$$\left| \frac{M^{(n)} - M^{(n-1)}}{M^{(n)}} \right| \leq \epsilon .$$

VI. INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY FINITE ELEMENT EQUATIONS

The unsteady transonic small disturbance equation (equation 9) when suitably reduced to a finite element approximation appears in the form,

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = R_j \quad (26)$$

This equation is analogous to a damped spring mass system, hence S_{ij} , SC_{ij} , and SM_{ij} are respectively referred to as the stiffness, damping, and mass matrices.

Mathematically, equation 26 represents a system of second order differential equations with constant coefficients, which can be solved by standard numerical procedures for differential equations, such as Runge-Kutta or Milne methods. However, this would be a very costly technique if the coefficient matrices are very large. In practical finite element analysis there are a few effective methods which take advantage of the banded matrices usually encountered in finite elements. One such method is the direct numerical integration method.

Direct integration involves a numerical step-by-step procedure aimed at satisfying equation 26 only at discrete time intervals Δt apart and not over all time t . Conceptually, direct integration is a finite element method in space and a finite difference method in time. Examples of direct integration are the central difference method, Houbolt integration and the Wilson method. The first two schemes are finite

difference schemes whereas the latter is a linear acceleration method. Linear acceleration integration assumes a linear variation of acceleration from time t to time $t + \Delta t$.

Central differencing can be very effective in the solution of many dynamic problems especially those that involve a large system of equations. However, this method is unstable for all time steps larger than a critical time step.

Houbolt integration is an implicit finite differencing method related to central differencing, only it has the advantage of being stable for all TIME STEPS.

The Houbolt method was used to integrate the unsteady finite element equations because of this stability.

Houbolt integration uses the following finite difference expansions:

$$\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} = [2\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} - 5\phi_{i,t} + 4\phi_{i,t-\Delta t} - \phi_{i,t-2\Delta t}] / \Delta t^2$$

$$\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} = [11\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} - 18\phi_{i,t} + 9\phi_{i,t-\Delta t} - 2\phi_{i,t-2\Delta t}] / 6\Delta t$$

which are two backward-difference formulas with errors of order $(\Delta t)^2$.

The solution of $\phi_{i,t+\Delta t}$ must satisfy equation 26 and at time $t+\Delta t$ equation 26 becomes

$$S_{ij}\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_{j,t+\Delta t} + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_{j,t+\Delta t} = 0$$

Substituting the finite difference formulas for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ and rearranging all known vectors on the right hand side, the solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ is obtained, namely:

$$(a_0^{SM_{ij}} + a_1^{SC_{ij}} + S_{ij})\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} = R_{j,t+\Delta t} \quad (27)$$

$$+ (a_2^{SM_{ij}} + a_3^{SC_{ij}})\phi_{j,t} + (a_4^{SM_{ij}} + a_5^{SC_{ij}})\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t}$$

Where the constant integration coefficients are:

$$a_0 = 2/\Delta t^2$$

$$a_1 = 11/6\Delta t$$

$$a_2 = 5/\Delta t$$

$$a_3 = 3/\Delta t$$

$$a_4 = 2a_0$$

$$a_5 = -a_3/2$$

$$a_6 = a_0/2$$

$$a_7 = a_3/9$$

Equation 27 may be written as

$$SE_{ij}\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} = RE_j \quad (28)$$

where the effective stiffness matrix SE_{ij} and the effective load vector RE_j are defined as:

$$SE_{ij} = S_{ij} + a_0^{SM_{ij}} + a_1^{SC_{ij}}$$

$$RE_j = SM_{ij}(a_2\phi_{j,t} + a_4\phi_{j,t-\Delta t} + a_6\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t})$$

$$+ SC_{ij}(a_3\phi_{j,t} + a_5\phi_{j,t-\Delta t} + a_7\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t})$$

Accurate knowledge of the vectors $\phi_{j,t-\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t}$ are required to yield an accurate solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ and

normally the Houbolt integration scheme requires a special starting procedure to determine the initial two vectors $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$. However, since the primary interest of this problem is to integrate the equations until they converge to a steady state solution, it is not necessary to obtain an accurate time history of the flow. Errors induced by the inaccurate starting vectors will vanish as time approaches infinity. Therefore, the starting vectors may be chosen somewhat arbitrarily.

VII. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

S. F. Shen [Ref. 10] demonstrated the feasibility of calculating compressible flows through a converging-diverging (Laval) nozzle by dividing the region of calculations into three patches, a subsonic region, a supersonic region and a transonic one, of course bounded by the other two regions. The locations of the boundaries for each region were chosen arbitrarily provided the sonic line is bracketed by the subsonic and supersonic boundaries.

Two different finite element formulations were used for the subsonic and supersonic regions, but Shen [10] resorted to analytical approximations to cover the transonic patch. This restricted the calculations to nozzles with small throat curvatures because no analytic solutions exist for nozzles with large throat curvatures. It is conceivable that STRANL-II could be adapted to provide a continuous solution throughout all three regions.

Outside the transonic region of flow the governing small disturbance equation is

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (29)$$

This holds for both subsonic and supersonic flow. Comparing equation 29 with equation 1, the transonic small disturbance equation, we notice that only the non-linear coefficient $M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)u$ distinguishes the two equations from each other.

This coefficient becomes negligible when the Mach number becomes less than .8 or greater than 1.2. With this consideration in mind, it was assumed that equation 1 would adequately describe the flow through the nozzle and that the finite element formulation developed for the non-lifting airfoil would apply to the Laval nozzle.

A. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Two solutions are possible for a converging-diverging nozzle: 1) Symmetric flow, where the flow is subsonic through the domain, except for a small supersonic region near the wall in the throat, and 2) Asymmetric solution, where the flow accelerates to sonic velocity in the throat and then continues to accelerate to supersonic velocity in the diverging section. Different boundary conditions apply for the two solutions. For the symmetric case, both inlet and exit velocities must be specified. Inlet and exit velocities are equivalent in the subsonic solution. The supersonic solution requires that only the inlet velocities be specified. If the exit velocities are also applied, the problem is overspecified and the solution may not converge.

Velocities at the inlet and exit are not uniform in the y direction, therefore the disturbances cannot be set to zero as in the case of the non-lifting airfoil. Boundary velocities must be calculated by solving equation 29 analytically.

Equation 29 is a linear equation which can be mapped to Laplace's equation,

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0,$$

by letting $y' = \sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2} y$. Laplace's equation is easily solved for the case of the hyperbolic nozzle by transforming from cartesian coordinates to elliptic coordinates. This transformation simplifies the solution because the stream lines must be hyperbolas to follow the nozzle boundary and therefore follow the hyperbolic coordinate $v = \text{constant}$.

If the elliptic coordinates μ and v are chosen such that the curves $\mu = \text{constant}$ are ellipses and the v curves are hyperbolas, then the velocity potential which satisfies Laplace's equation for a hyperbolic nozzle is simply

$$\phi = A\mu$$

where A is a constant of integration. The stream function is

$$\psi = Av$$

The transformation $w = \mu + iv = \cosh^{-1}(2z/a)$ gives rise to the elliptic coordinates

$$y = 1/2 a \cosh \mu \cos v, \quad x = 1/2 a \sinh \mu \sin v$$

$$r = 1/2 a [\cosh^2 \mu - \sin^2 v]$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}$$

Solving for μ and v produces

$$\mu = \cosh^{-1} [(r_1 + r_2)/a]$$

$$v = \cos^{-1} [(r_1 - r_2)/a]$$

The nozzle boundary is defined by $v_0 = \text{constant}$, which along with the equation for the nozzle wall in cartesian

coordinates, $y' = f(x)$, implicitly defines the constant a .
Substituting for μ in the velocity potential produces,

$$= A \cosh^{-1} [(r_1 + r_2)/a]$$

from which the velocities may be determined.

$$u = \phi_x = \frac{A}{\sqrt{[(r_1 + r_2)/a]^2 - 1}} \left\{ a \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial r_2}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$v = \phi_y = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_1 + r_2}{a}\right)^2 - 1}} \left\{ a \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial r_2}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_2}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_1}{\partial y} = \frac{y + a/2}{\sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_2}{\partial y} = \frac{y - a/2}{\sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

The constant of integration A may be determined by specifying the flow rate through the nozzle, but when the inlet velocities are normalized with respect to the freestream velocity (U_∞) A is factored out of the problem.

Velocities for compressible flow can be solved by mapping back to the physical coordinate system (x, y plane).

Other boundary conditions are universal to both problems. These are:

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on the line of symmetry}$$

$$v = (1 + u)df/dx \quad \text{at the nozzle wall}$$

$F(x)$ defines the nozzle boundary in terms of a ratio of the throat semi-height as a function of x . The throat semi-height is taken to be 1 for convenience.

Pressure ratio, sound speed, and Mach number are calculated as before by equations 5 through 8.

VIII. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A. TIME INTEGRATION TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION

As stated before, the Houbolt method of integration is stable for all time steps. Results of the test cases bear this out with the larger time steps providing the most rapid convergence to a steady state solution. Time steps were tried from $t = .1$ to $t = 100$. Time steps larger than $t = 100$ were not attempted because as t becomes too large the influence that the damping and mass matrices have on the effective stiffness matrix becomes negligible compared to the stiffness matrix. That is:

$$SE_{ij} = S_{ij} + 2SC_{ij}/\Delta t^2 + 6SM_{ij}/\Delta t$$

as $\Delta t \rightarrow \infty$

$$SE_{ij} \approx S_{ij}$$

The starting solutions were chosen somewhat arbitrarily. $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$ was chosen to satisfy the first iteration of the steady solution

$$S_{ij}\phi_{j,2\Delta t} = 0$$

when the non-linear term (u) in the coefficient

$$1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1) u$$

was set to zero. $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,0}$ were chosen as multiples of $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$ and respectively they were

$$\phi_{j,\Delta t} = .5\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$$

$$\phi_{j,0} = 0$$

This starting procedure proved to be superior to choosing the first three vectors closer to the converged solution.

If $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$, $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$, and $\phi_{j,0}$ were chosen to be the last three time steps of the previous case, the solution oscillated and converged much slower than with the starting solutions chosen as above.

The stiffness, mass, and damping matrices were recalculated after each time step, using the under-relaxation technique described above. This was necessary to utilize the special assembly procedures invoked by STRANL-II to prevent the inadmissible influence of downwind nodes from propagating upstream in the supersonic region.

For barely critical flow ($M_\infty = .861$) and subsonic flow, an under-relaxation factor $\theta = 1$ (successive approximation) resulted in convergence to a steady state solution after only three time steps. Eleven time steps were required for the supercritical solution to converge using the same relaxation factor. Reducing θ to .5 increased the rate of convergence and the solution achieved steady state after six time steps. Figure 4 compares the steady state solution for a 6% thick circular arc airfoil at $M_\infty = .909$, using the same integration method, with the results obtained in Ref. [5]. Chan's results converged in 10 iterations after using the results from the barely critical flow as an initial guess to the

supercritical solution. Figure 4 is a plot of local Mach numbers at boundary nodes on the airfoil.

B. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

The nozzle chosen for the test cases was the two-dimensional Oswatitsch nozzle with the boundary defined as

$$y = 1 + \sqrt{.2(x - 2.5)^2}$$

where the throat at $x = 2.5$ has a semi-height of 1. The inlet was taken to be $x = 0$ and the exit was at $x = 5$. $M_\infty = .44$, the inlet Mach number on the nozzle center-line was chosen to yield sonic conditions in the throat.

Two solutions were possible for this inlet condition,- the symmetric solution and the asymmetric solution; but neither solution was achieved by the finite element method. Although the solution converged for the subsonic case in three iterations, center-line Mach numbers deviated significantly from both one-dimensional theory and from Oswatitsch's approximation [Fig. 5]. When the local Mach number M exceeded the inlet Mach number by approximately .2 ($M \geq .64$) the solution was invalid. Differences at the center part of the nozzle are due to an essentially incorrect free stream Mach number. Patching the solution at $x \approx 1.5$ would improve the solution.

A second test case was run for the supersonic section of the nozzle with the inlet boundary on the sonic line. The exit boundary was left free to float. Here the solution was unstable and no meaningful results were obtained.

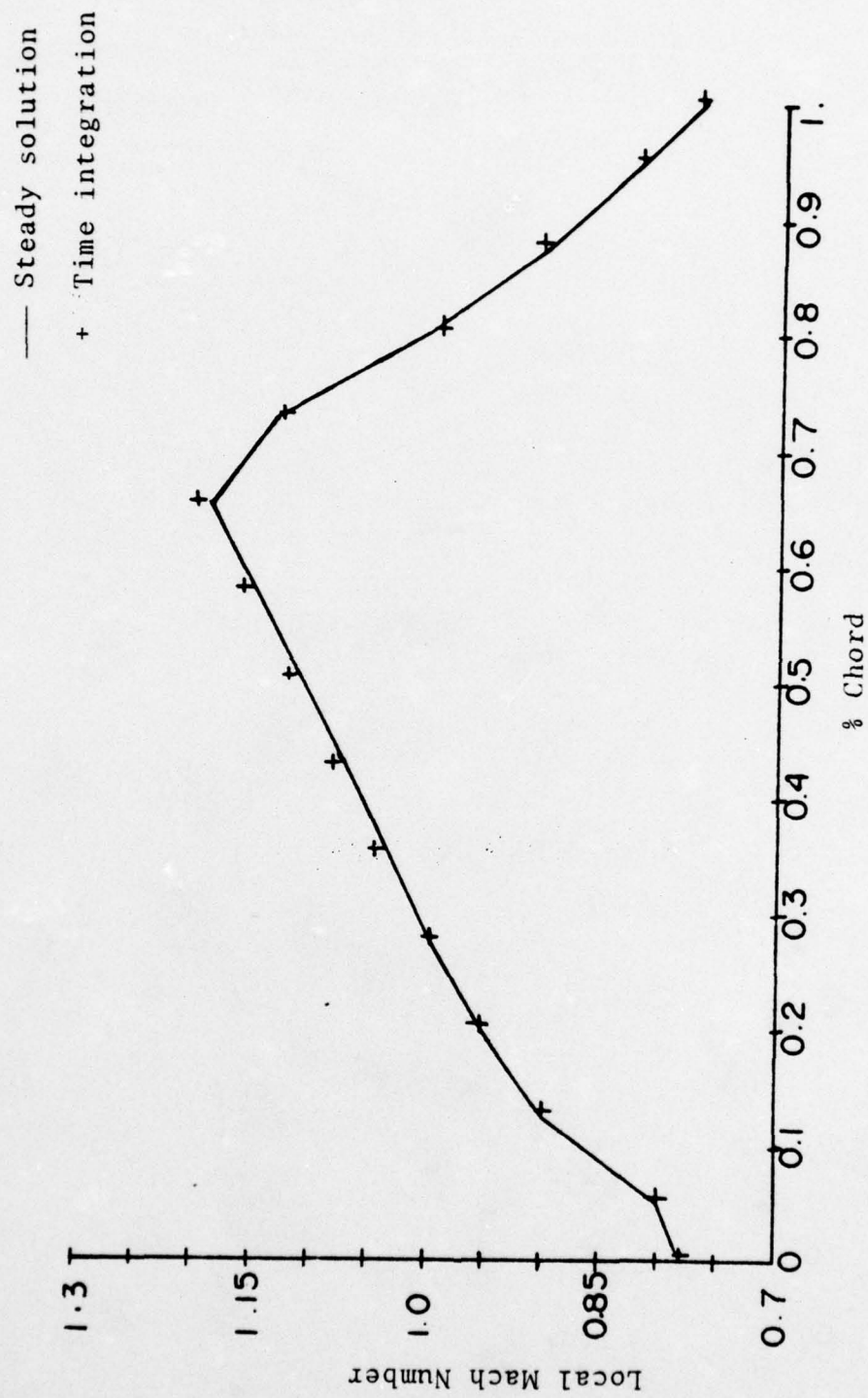


Figure 4 - Comparison of Time Integration Results with Steady State Results.

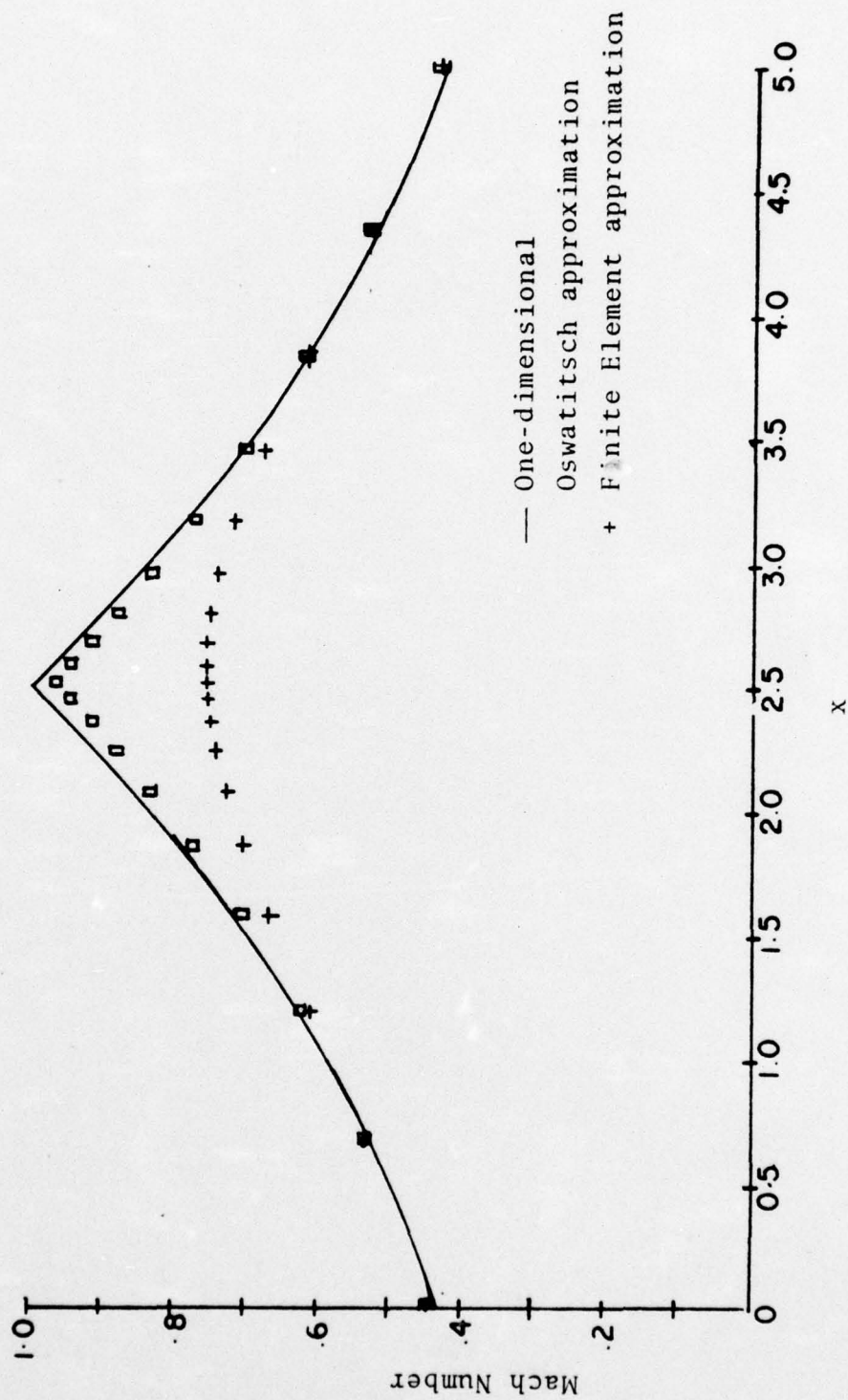


Figure 5 - Nozzle Center-Line, Inlet Mach Number 0.4300.

IX. PROGRAM MODIFICATION

The finite element computer program for non-lifting air-voils, as developed in Ref. [5], is separated into two parts. These have been designated STRANL-I and STRANL-II by Lockheed Corporation. STRANL-I generates a finite element mesh to be used as inputs to STRANL-II, which assembles the finite element equations, applies the boundary conditions, and solves the non-linear system of equations. Detailed descriptions and instructions for the use of the two programs can be found in Ref. [5]. Only the modifications to the above programs will be discussed in this section.

A. UNSTEADY EQUATIONS

Modifications to STRANL-II to form and solve the unsteady finite element equations were three-fold:

- 1) The new elemental matrices SC_{ij} and SM_{ij} were calculated and assembled.
- 2) All the matrices were stored on an external magnetic disk to be accessed and reassembled later because of the amount of space required to store three large matrices, in core memory.
- 3) The effective stiffness matrix SE_{ij} and the effective load vector RE_{ij} were assembled, and the system of equations solved.

Several existing subroutines in the original STRANL-II program were modified to assemble the damping and mass matrices. These include subroutines NEWK, EMTC, DERV, and EMQT. Two new subroutines were added to perform the other tasks.

B. MODIFICATIONS TO CALCULATE THE MASS AND DAMPING MATRICES

EMTC in the STRANL-II program calculated the elemental stiffness matrix by numerically integrating the equation,

$$S_{ij} = Q_i P_j dA$$

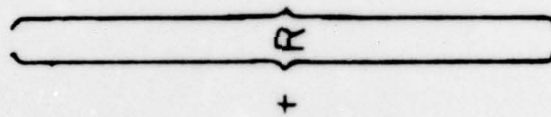
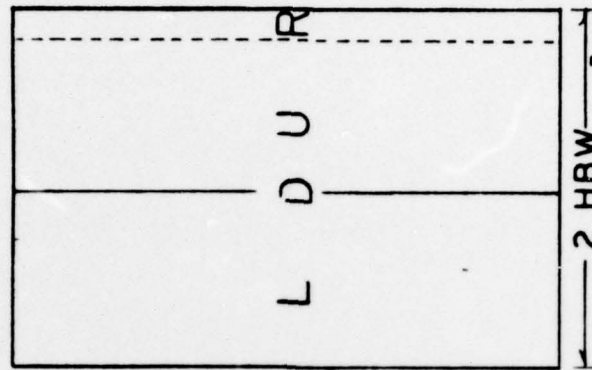
Equations were added to EMTC to perform the additional numerical integrations for the mass and damping matrices. All three matrices were calculated at the same time. EMQT assembled the elemental stiffness matrices for a quadrilateral and trapezoidal element from the contributions of the triangular elements. Mass and damping matrices were calculated in the same fashion.

Subroutine NEWK, an original subroutine in STRANL-II, which assembled the finite element equations for steady flow, was modified to assemble SC_{ij} and SM_{ij} . A new calling argument, NMAT was passed to NEWK, which assembled contributions from the triangular, quadrilateral and trapezoidal element matrices into the global matrices S_{ij} , SC_{ij} , and SM_{ij} , depending on NMAT being 1, 2 or 3.

1. Subroutine STORE

Given a non-symmetric matrix stored in a banded node, plus the right hand side vector, subroutine STORE separates this system into two matrices and stores them on a magnetic disk. Figures 6 and 7 show the decomposition of a banded matrix into banded storage, and the further decomposition of this banded stored matrix to two smaller matrices by subroutine STORE. In these figures, D, L, and U represent the

$N \times 2 \text{ HBW}$



$N \times N$

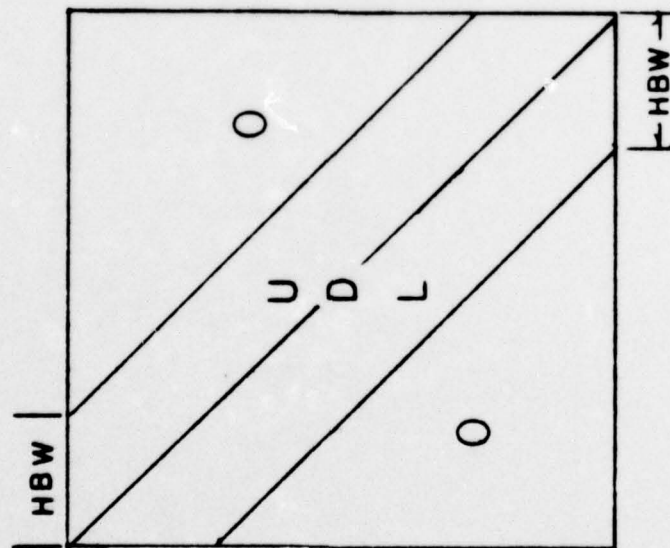


Figure 6 - Decomposition of a Banded Matrix Plus Right Hand Side

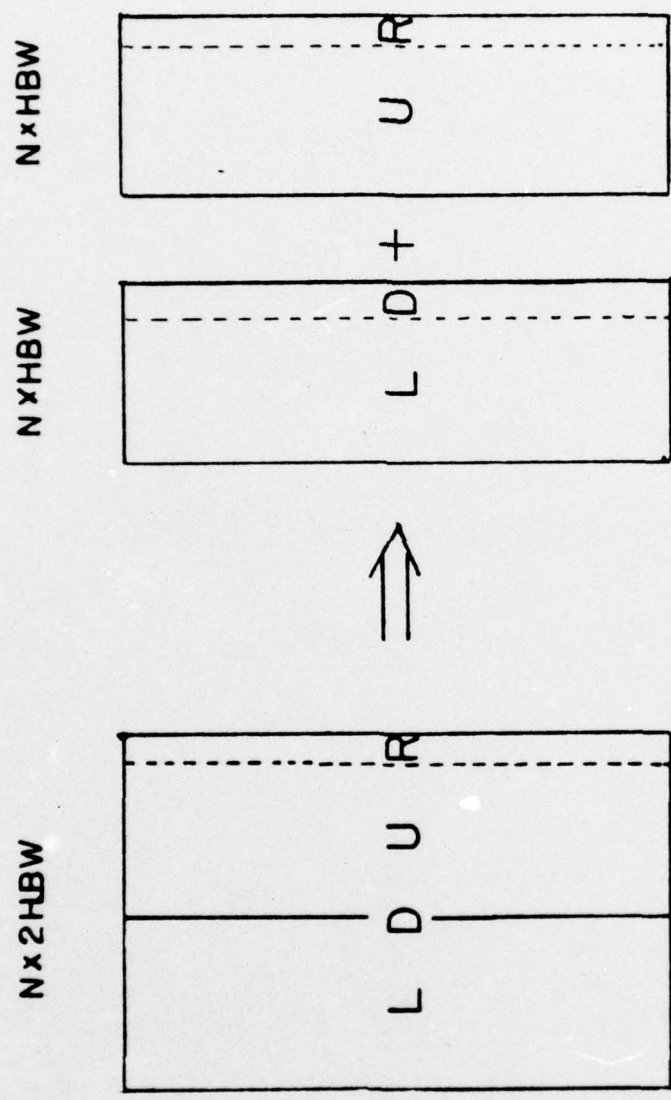


Figure 7 - Separation of a Banded Stored Matrix by Store

diagonal matrix, the lower triangular matrix, and the upper triangular matrix respectively. HBW is the half bandwidth and R is the right hand side vector.

STORE requires an additional work area one-half the size of the originally dimensioned matrix which is to be stored.

2. Subroutine TIME

Subroutine TIME integrates the system

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = R_j$$

by Houbolt integration.

TIME reassembles the three matrices which were stored on the magnetic disk to form the effective stiffness matrix and the effective load vector. Once this system of equations is assembled, a banded equation solver is called to yield the solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$. Figure 8 is a schematic flow chart of TIME. In Fig. 8 when $L = 1$, the lower triangular matrix and the diagonal of the effective stiffness matrix are formed by adding the appropriate contributions from the stiffness, mass and damping matrices. When $L = 2$, the upper triangular matrix is formed in like fashion.

C. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

1. Application of the Boundary Conditions

Regardless of the type of problem for which a set of system equations have been assembled, the equations will have the form

$$K_{ij} x_i = R_i$$

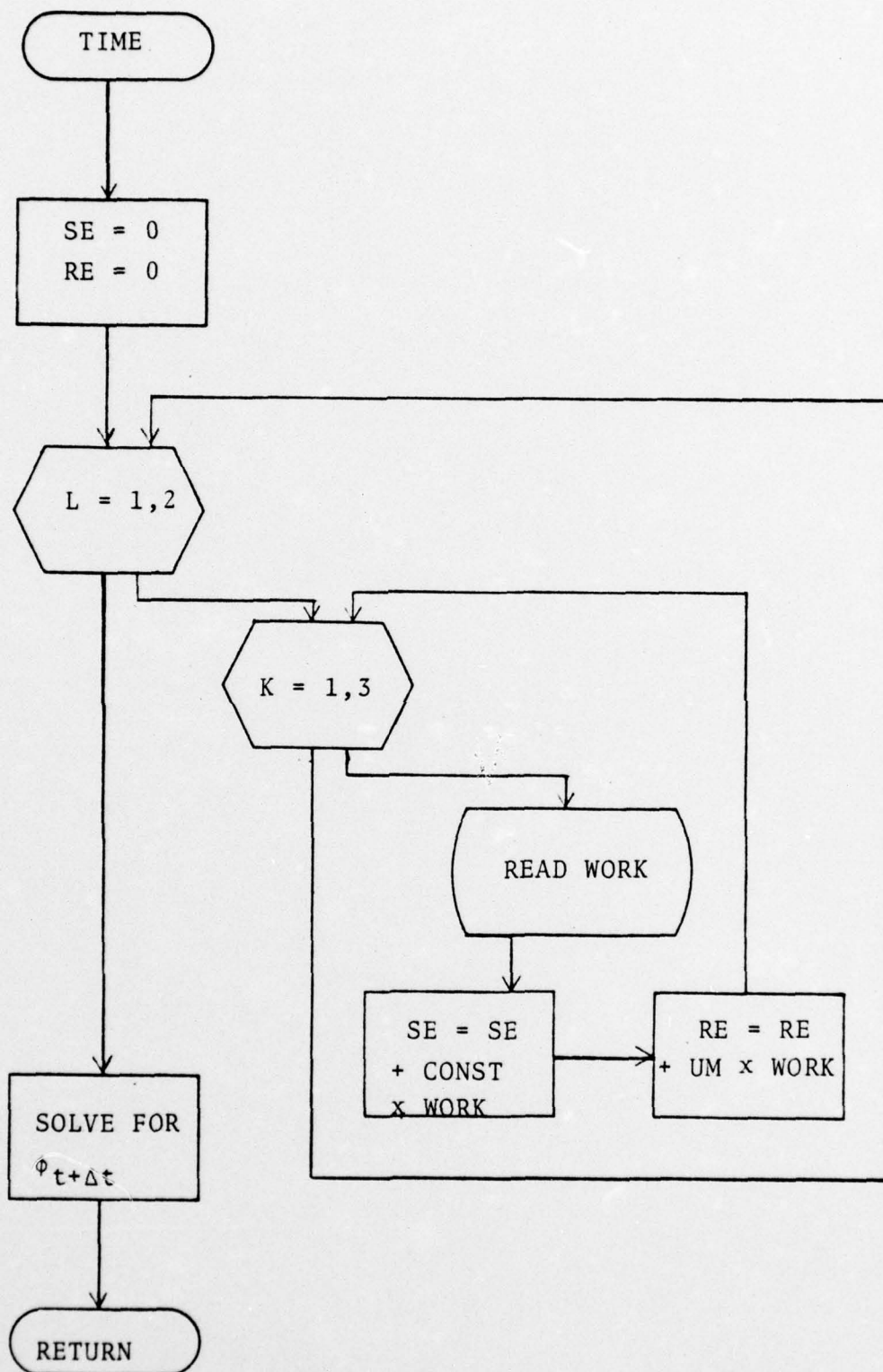
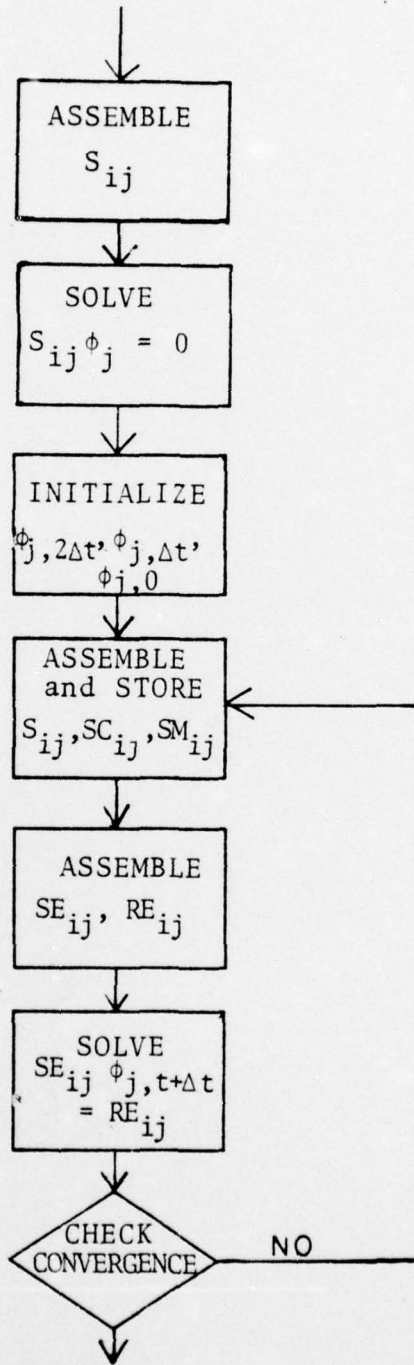


Figure 8 - Flow Chart of Subroutine TIME

STRANL-II



STRANL-II

Figure 9 - Flow Chart of STANL-II Modification to Integrate Unsteady Equations

in which K_{ij} is an $n \times n$ matrix and x_i and R_i are vectors of length n . These equations do not take into account the known values of x_i on the boundaries. However, for a unique solution of the above equation, at least one or more nodal variables must be specified and K_{ij} must be modified to render it non-singular. For each equation i , either x_i or R_i must be specified but it is physically impossible to specify both x_i and R_i . There are a number of ways to apply the boundary conditions to the equations and when they are applied the number of equations is reduced. However, it is convenient to leave the number of equations unchanged to avoid major restructuring of the computer storage. One such method is described below.

If k is the subscript of the prescribed nodal variable, the k^{th} row and the k^{th} column of the original K_{ij} matrix are set to zero, K_{kk} is set to 1 and R_k is replaced by the known value of x_k . Each of the $n-1$ remaining terms of R_i is modified by subtracting from it the value $K_{ik}x_k$. This procedure is repeated for all the boundary values. Of course, when the matrix is stored in a banded mode, the algorithm will differ from that for the $n \times n$ square matrix, but the procedure is similar.

Subroutine BNDRY applies the boundary conditions for the modified program. Setting the option parameter IOPT(4), in STRANL-II, equal to 1 will call BNDRY which will read the boundary velocities and apply them to a banded stored matrix by the method described above.

When the value of the x_k is zero, as in the non-lifting airfoil problem, the algorithm becomes simpler than the above method because there is no need to either set the k^{th} column to zero or subtract the value $K_{ik} x_k$ from the right hand vector.

X. TEST CASES

In computing the flow field for either the non-lifting airfoil or for the Laval nozzle, the following procedures were followed:

- 1) The desired mesh was sketched with each node assigned a number.
- 2) Appropriate input cards based on the sketch were prepared and supplied to STRANL-I to generate the data on punched cards for input to STRANL-II.
- 3) The above punched cards were supplied to STRANL-II with three additional cards as input parameters for each case, plus additional cards for the boundary velocities, if the nozzle solution is desired.
- 4) Results of the finite element calculations are printed after each iteration, and the converged solution is punched on cards for possible later use.

A. TIME INTEGRATION TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION

Test cases for the integration of the unsteady transonic finite element equations were conducted to calculate the steady transonic flow over a 6% thick circular arc airfoil. These tests were made using the same airfoil, mesh, and free-stream Mach numbers as Chan et al. [Ref. 5] published. These conditions were chosen to provide a source for comparison of the results.

Freestream Mach numbers used in these calculations were:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\infty} &= .806 \quad (\text{subcritical}) \\M_{\infty} &= .861 \quad (\text{barely critical}) \\M_{\infty} &= .909 \quad (\text{supercritical}).\end{aligned}$$

Each case was treated individually with $\phi_j = 0$ used as the initial guess for each case, whereas Chan et al. [Ref. 5] used zero for the initial guess for $M_\infty = .806$ and then used the computed results as the initial guess for each subsequent case.

DELT, the value for the time step, is input by a parameter specified in columns 41-45 of the second card following the title card for each case when the unsteady option (IOPT(6) = 1) is selected.

1. STRANL-I Program

a. Input

Input cards used to generate the finite element mesh are listed on the next page. Cards were arranged in accordance with Ref. [5], in the following order:

- Title card
- Option card
- Element cards
- Card for the total number of nodes
- Node coordinate cards
- Card for the number of boundary nodes
- Card for the boundary nodes at infinity
- Card for the nodes on the line of symmetry
- Card for the nodes on the airfoil
- Cards for the slope of the airfoil.

Input cards to STRANL-I for these tests are listed on the next three pages.

b. Output

Output from STRANL-I is in the form of printouts and punched cards. Printouts from STRANL-I are listed on the following eight pages.

[illegible]

86	89	93	98	104	111	118	125	132	135	146	153	159	164	168
-0.06022	+0.10820	+0.09004	+0.09004	+0.07193	+0.07193	+0.05385	+0.05385	+0.03589	+0.03589	+0.01794	+0.01794	+0.01794	+0.01794	+0.00000
-0.01794	-0.03589	-0.05388	-0.05388	-0.07193	-0.07193	-0.09004	-0.09004	-0.10820	-0.10820	-0.06022	-0.06022	-0.06022	-0.06022	-0.00000
1.0	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CIRCULAR	ARC													

OUTPUT FROM STRANL-I

TIME INTEGRATION SOLUTION--MESH 6--154 ELEMENTS, 170 NODES

0 C C C 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 ONO. OF ELEMENTS= 154 NO. OF NODES= 170 FULL BANDWIDTH= 84

ELE. NO. AND ELEMENT NODES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

60

61

OLD	NCDE	NEW	NODE	X(1)	Y(1)
1133	142	142	142	0.51551E 00	0.0
1133	143	143	143	0.98463E 00	0.0
1133	144	144	144	0.14115E 01	0.0
1133	145	145	145	0.18000E 01	0.0
1133	146	146	146	0.0	0.0000E 00
1133	147	147	147	0.51838E 00	0.24272E 00
1133	148	148	148	0.99010E 00	0.19060E 00
1133	149	149	149	0.14194E 01	0.14316E 00
1133	150	150	150	0.18100E 01	0.10000E 00
1133	151	151	151	0.0	0.70000E 00
1133	152	152	152	0.52124E 00	0.57399E 00
1133	153	153	153	0.95557E 00	0.45593E 00
1133	154	154	154	0.14272E 01	0.35496E 00
1133	155	155	155	0.18200E 01	0.26000E 00
1133	156	156	156	0.0	0.11000E 01
1133	157	157	157	0.56614E 00	0.89607E 00
1133	158	158	158	0.10587E 01	0.71865E 00
1133	159	159	159	0.14872E 01	0.56429E 00
1133	160	160	160	0.18600E 01	0.43000E 00
1133	161	161	161	0.0	0.15000E 01
1133	162	162	162	0.61743E 00	0.12299E 01
1133	163	163	163	0.11324E 01	0.10046E 01

65

66

2. STRANL-II Program

a. Input

Listed on the next three pages are the input cards to the STANL-II program.

b. Output

The output from this program is in the form of printouts for each iteration and punched cards for the converged solution. Output from STRANL-II for $M_{\infty} = .909$ is listed on the following eight pages.

TIME	INTEGRATION SOLUTION	-- CIRCULAR ARC	-- 170 NODES	-- M=0.909
0.000	15311173555622815161760421709277	15311173555622815161760421709277	15311173555622815161760421709277	15311173555622815161760421709277
0.005	17021162184407339262777551589156604838277236146505165	17021162184407339262777551589156604838277236146505165	17021162184407339262777551589156604838277236146505165	17021162184407339262777551589156604838277236146505165
0.909	842677395550463727772269712598027106111520594933837145371159	842677395550463727772269712598027106111520594933837145371159	842677395550463727772269712598027106111520594933837145371159	842677395550463727772269712598027106111520594933837145371159
0.909	2102281403043955261667761787103134550002726163055044945826170	2102281403043955261667761787103134550002726163055044945826170	2102281403043955261667761787103134550002726163055044945826170	2102281403043955261667761787103134550002726163055044945826170
5.000	15111397338403376877810131689932101594938372714711561166	15111397338403376877810131689932101594938372714711561166	15111397338403376877810131689932101594938372714711561166	15111397338403376877810131689932101594938372714711561166
9.846E-01	7231915004637277272881014759809490833727113614150501670	7231915004637277272881014759809490833727113614150501670	7231915004637277272881014759809490833727113614150501670	7231915004637277272881014759809490833727113614150501670
9.846E-01	1172319733958376387782038716371879195991037126112601351401491583163	1172319733958376387782038716371879195991037126112601351401491583163	1172319733958376387782038716371879195991037126112601351401491583163	1172319733958376387782038716371879195991037126112601351401491583163
9.900E-01	62284840624845566775558713871669949826115055493383727162	62284840624845566775558713871669949826115055493383727162	62284840624845566775558713871669949826115055493383727162	62284840624845566775558713871669949826115055493383727162
2.427E-01	73319153734919496974798488110508994991083182277236146050591637	73319153734919496974798488110508994991083182277236146050591637	73319153734919496974798488110508994991083182277236146050591637	73319153734919496974798488110508994991083182277236146050591637
2.427E-01	12840262808683832717055055100594938372715600	12840262808683832717055055100594938372715600	12840262808683832717055055100594938372715600	12840262808683832717055055100594938372715600
9.900E-01	162884840615584694795241507882961003837277236146150505	162884840615584694795241507882961003837277236146150505	162884840615584694795241507882961003837277236146150505	162884840615584694795241507882961003837277236146150505
9.906E-01	1284404840505057050527172505510050493837277156048	1284404840505057050527172505510050493837277156048	1284404840505057050527172505510050493837277156048	1284404840505057050527172505510050493837277156048
0.000	173995374900497749749125709161060504938372771569	173995374900497749749125709161060504938372771569	173995374900497749749125709161060504938372771569	173995374900497749749125709161060504938372771569

69

145	112	322	135	108	64	3
146	113	116	112	137	55	34
147	114	117	131	106	84	33
148	101	119	130	105	80	27
134	102	216	129	104	57	26
135	103	223	128	100	56	25
136	101	388	127	99	77	24
137	102	407	121	98	76	15
138	103	418	120	97	75	14
122	181	420	119	96	74	13
123	182	432	118	95	70	47
124	183	3920	117	94	69	46
125	171	289	116	90	68	45
126	172	292	115	89	67	44
133	173	303	110	88	66	37
111	161	315	109	87	65	36

TIME INTEGRATION TO STEADY SOLUTION -- CIRCULAR ARC -- 170 NODES -- $M=0.909$
 CONVERGENCE LIMIT $=0.0050$

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

NO. OF ELEMENTS = 154 NO. OF NODES = 170 FULL BANDWIDTH = 84

ELF. NO. AND ELEMENT NOES

1	31	21	26	C
2	1	1	7	1
3	11	6	1	1
4	16	11	14	2
5	26	20	22	3
6	7	2	3	4
7	12	7	8	5
8	17	12	13	6
9	22	17	18	7
10	27	22	23	8
11	3	3	4	9
12	8	8	9	10
13	13	13	14	11
14	18	18	19	12
15	23	23	24	13
16	28	28	29	14
17	4	4	5	15
18	9	9	10	16
19	14	14	15	17
20	19	19	20	18
21	24	24	25	19
22	29	29	30	20
23	34	34	35	21
24	39	39	40	22
25	44	44	45	23
26	49	49	50	24
27	54	54	55	25
28	59	59	60	26
29	64	64	65	27
30	69	69	70	28
31	74	74	75	29
32	79	79	80	30
33	84	84	85	31
34	89	89	90	32
35	94	94	95	33
36	99	99	100	34
37	104	104	105	35
38	109	109	110	36
39	114	114	115	37
40	119	119	120	38
41	124	124	125	39
42	129	129	130	40
43	134	134	135	41
44	139	139	140	42
45	144	144	145	43
46	149	149	150	44
47	154	154	155	45
48	159	159	160	46
49	164	164	165	47
50	169	169	170	48
51	174	174	175	49
52	179	179	180	50
53	184	184	185	51
54	189	189	190	52
55	194	194	195	53
56	199	199	200	54
57	204	204	205	55
58	209	209	210	56
59	214	214	215	57
60	219	219	220	58
61	224	224	225	59
62	229	229	230	60
63	234	234	235	61
64	239	239	240	62
65	244	244	245	63
66	249	249	250	64
67	254	254	255	65
68	259	259	260	66
69	264	264	265	67
70	269	269	270	68
71	274	274	275	69
72	279	279	280	70
73	284	284	285	71
74	289	289	290	72
75	294	294	295	73
76	299	299	300	74
77	304	304	305	75
78	309	309	310	76
79	314	314	315	77
80	319	319	320	78
81	324	324	325	79
82	329	329	330	80
83	334	334	335	81
84	339	339	340	82
85	344	344	345	83
86	349	349	350	84
87	354	354	355	85
88	359	359	360	86

89	92	96	97	C
90	94	98	98	SS
91	95	99	99	100
92	96	100	100	101
93	97	101	101	102
94	98	102	102	103
95	99	103	103	104
96	100	104	104	105
97	101	105	105	106
98	102	106	106	107
99	103	107	107	108
100	104	108	108	109
101	105	109	109	110
102	106	110	110	111
103	107	111	111	112
104	108	112	112	113
105	109	113	113	114
106	110	114	114	115
107	111	115	115	116
108	112	116	116	117
109	113	117	117	118
110	114	118	118	119
111	115	119	119	120
112	116	120	120	121
113	117	121	121	122
114	118	122	122	123
115	119	123	123	124
116	120	124	124	125
117	121	125	125	126
118	122	126	126	127
119	123	127	127	128
120	124	128	128	129
121	125	129	129	130
122	126	130	130	131
123	127	131	131	132
124	128	132	132	133
125	129	133	133	134
126	130	134	134	135
127	131	135	135	136
128	132	136	136	137
129	133	137	137	138
130	134	138	138	139
131	135	139	139	140
132	136	140	140	141
133	137	141	141	142
134	138	142	142	143
135	139	143	143	144
136	140	144	144	145
137	141	145	145	146
138	142	146	146	147
139	143	147	147	148
140	144	148	148	149
141	145	149	149	150
142	146	150	150	151
143	147	151	151	152
144	148	152	152	153
145	149	153	153	154
146	150	154	154	155
147	151	155	155	156
148	152	156	156	157
149	153	157	157	158
150	154	158	158	159
151	155	159	159	160
152	156	160	160	161
153	157	161	161	162
154	158	162	162	163
155	159	163	163	164
156	160	164	164	165
157	161	165	165	166
158	162	166	166	167
159	163	167	167	168
160	164	168	168	169
161	165	169	169	170
162	166	170	170	171
163	167	171	171	172
164	168	172	172	173
165	169	173	173	174
166	170	174	174	175
167	171	175	175	176
168	172	176	176	177
169	173	177	177	178
170	174	178	178	179
171	175	179	179	180
172	176	180	180	181
173	177	181	181	182
174	178	182	182	183
175	179	183	183	184
176	180	184	184	185
177	181	185	185	186
178	182	186	186	187
179	183	187	187	188
180	184	188	188	189
181	185	189	189	190
182	186	190	190	191
183	187	191	191	192
184	188	192	192	193
185	189	193	193	194
186	190	194	194	195
187	191	195	195	196
188	192	196	196	197
189	193	197	197	198
190	194	198	198	199
191	195	199	199	200
192	196	200	200	201
193	197	201	201	202
194	198	202	202	203
195	199	203	203	204
196	200	204	204	205
197	201	205	205	206
198	202	206	206	207
199	203	207	207	208
200	204	208	208	209
201	205	209	209	210
202	206	210	210	211
203	207	211	211	212
204	208	212	212	213
205	209	213	213	214
206	210	214	214	215
207	211	215	215	216
208	212	216	216	217
209	213	217	217	218
210	214	218	218	219
211	215	219	219	220
212	216	220	220	221
213	217	221	221	222
214	218	222	222	223
215	219	223	223	224
216	220	224	224	225
217	221	225	225	226
218	222	226	226	227
219	223	227	227	228
220	224	228	228	229
221	225	229	229	230
222	226	230	230	231
223	227	231	231	232
224	228	232	232	233
225	229	233	233	234
226	230	234	234	235
227	231	235	235	236
228	232	236	236	237
229	233	237	237	238
230	234	238	238	239
231	235	239	239	240
232	236	240	240	241
233	237	241	241	242
234	238	242	242	243
235	239	243	243	244
236	240	244	244	245
237	241	245	245	246
238	242	246	246	247
239	243	247	247	248
240	244	248	248	249
241	245	249	249	250
242	246	250	250	251
243	247	251	251	252
244	248	252	252	253
245	249	253	253	254
246	250	254	254	255
247	251	255	255	256
248	252	256	256	257
249	253	257	257	258
250	254	258	258	259
251	255	259	259	260
252	256	260	260	261
253	257	261	261	262
254	258	262	262	263
255	259	263	263	264
256	260	264	264	265
257	261	265	265	266
258	262	266	266	267
259	263	267	267	268
260	264	268	268	269
261	265	269	269	270
262	266	270	270	271
263	267	271	271	272
264	268	272	272	273
265	269	273	273	274
266	270	274	274	275
267	271	275	275	276
268	272	276	276	277
269	273	277	277	278
270	274	278	278	279
271	275	279	279	280
272	276	280	280	281
273	277	281	281	282
274	278	282	282	283
275	279	283	283	284
276	280	284	284	285
277	281	285	285	286
278	282	286	286	287
279	283	287	287	288
280	284	288	288	289
281	285	289	289	290
282	286	290	290	291
283	287	291	291	292
284	288	292	292	293
285	289	293	293	294
286	290	294	294	295
287	291	295	295	296
288	292	296	296	297
289	293	297	297	298
290	294	298	298	299
291	295	299	299	300
292	296	300	300	301
293	297	301	301	302
294	298	302	302	303
295	299	303	303	304
296	300	304	304	305
297	301	305	305	306
298	302	306	306	307
299	303	307	307	308
300	304	308	308	309
301	305	309	309	310
302	306	310	310	311
303	307	311	311	312
304	308	312	312	313
305	309	313	313	314
306	310	314	314	315
307	311	315	315	316
308	312	316	316	317
309	313	317	317	318
310	314	318	318	319
311	315	319	319	320
312	316	320	320	321
313	317	321	321	322
314	318	322	322	323
315	319	323	323	324
316	320	324	324	325
317	321	325	325	326
318	322	326	326	327
319	323	327	327	328
320	324	328	328	329
321	325	329	329	330
322	326	330	330	331
323	327	331	331	332
324	328	332	332	333
325	329	333	333	334
326	330	334	334	335
327	331	335	335	336
328	332	336	336	337
329	333	337	337	338
330	334	338	338	339
331	335	339	339	340
332	336	340	340	341
333	337	341	341	342
334	338	342	342	343
335	339	343	343	344
336	340	344	344	345
337	341	345	345	346
338	342	346	346	347
339	343	347	347	348
340	344	348	348	349
341	345	349	349	350
342	346	350	350	351
343	347	351	351	352
344	348	352	352	353
345	349	353	353	354
346	350	354	354	355
347	351	355	355	356
348	352	356	356	357
349	353	357	357	358
350	354	358	358	359
351	355	359	359	360
352	356	360	360	361
353	357	361	361	362
354	358	362	362	363
355	359	363	363	364
356	360	364	364	365
357	361	365	365	366
358	362	366	366	367
359	363	367	367	368
360	364	368	368	369
361	365	369	369	370
362	366	370	370	371
363	367	371	371	372
364</				

35	114	0.212000	01	0.108000	01
36	101	0.212000	01	0.200000	01
37	102	0.212000	01	0.154500	01
38	103	0.212000	01	0.115000	01
39	51	0.212000	01	0.200000	01
40	52	0.212000	01	0.154500	01
41	53	0.212000	01	0.122000	01
42	81	0.212000	01	0.200000	01
43	82	0.212000	01	0.160700	01
44	83	0.212000	01	0.125300	01
45	71	0.212000	01	0.200000	01
46	72	0.212000	01	0.158300	01
47	73	0.212000	01	0.122000	01
48	61	0.212000	01	0.200000	01
49	62	0.212000	01	0.154500	01
50	63	0.212000	01	0.115000	01
51	50	0.318000	01	0.200000	01
52	51	0.318000	01	0.165700	01
53	52	0.318000	01	0.134400	01
54	53	0.208000	01	0.106000	01
55	38	0.439000	01	0.200000	01
56	40	0.440000	01	0.167400	01
57	41	0.336000	01	0.137600	01
58	42	0.336000	01	0.110800	01
59	43	0.336000	01	0.360000	00
60	39	0.550000	01	0.200000	01
61	28	0.550000	01	0.150000	01
62	29	0.433000	01	0.123000	01
63	30	0.388000	01	0.100500	01
64	31	0.344000	01	0.816700	00
65	32	0.330000	01	0.660000	00
66	16	0.550000	01	0.110000	01
67	17	0.444000	01	0.505200	00
68	19	0.335000	01	0.735700	00
69	21	0.335000	01	0.588300	00
70	22	0.335000	01	0.460000	00
71	18	0.444000	01	0.700000	00
72	7	0.444000	01	0.574000	00
73	8	0.339000	01	0.459300	00
74	10	0.335000	01	0.355000	00
75	12	0.335000	01	0.280000	00
76	20	0.550000	01	0.300000	00
77	9	0.444000	01	0.242700	00
78	23	0.440000	01	0.190600	00
79	33	0.339000	01	0.143200	00
80	35	0.330000	01	0.100000	00
81	24	0.444000	01	0.000000	00
82	11	0.444000	01	0.000000	00
83	4	0.440000	01	0.000000	00
84	1	0.339000	01	0.000000	00
85	6	0.330000	01	0.000000	00
86	16	0.200000	01	0.000000	00
87	159	0.212000	01	0.100000	00
88	158	0.212000	01	0.220000	00
89	152	0.212000	01	0.372000	02
90	151	0.212000	01	0.100300	00
91	150	0.212000	01	0.213800	00
92	149	0.212000	01	0.350000	00
93	143	0.212000	01	0.111500	01
94	142	0.212000	01	0.111500	01
95	141	0.212000	01	0.233200	00
96	140	0.212000	01	0.377200	00
97	134	0.212000	01	0.550000	00
98	132	0.212000	01	0.192200	01
99	131	0.212000	01	0.111700	00
100	130	0.212000	01	0.235300	00
101	129	0.212000	01	0.376700	00
102	128	0.212000	01	0.546400	00
103	127	0.212000	01	0.750000	00
104	121	0.212000	01	0.239400	01
105	120	0.212000	01	0.114700	00
106	119	0.212000	01	0.222500	00
107	118	0.212000	01	0.355400	00
108	117	0.212000	01	0.508300	00
109	116	0.212000	01	0.695500	00
110	115	0.212000	01	0.920000	00
111	110	0.212000	01	0.273100	01
112	109	0.212000	01	0.121200	00
113	108	0.212000	01	0.234000	00
114	107	0.212000	01	0.369200	00
115	106	0.212000	01	0.531300	00
116	105	0.212000	01	0.726300	00
117	104	0.212000	01	0.960000	00
118	100	0.212000	01	0.293300	01
119	99	0.212000	01	0.127100	00
120	98	0.212000	01	0.244400	00
121	97	0.212000	01	0.385100	00
122	96	0.212000	01	0.554100	00
123	95	0.212000	01	0.756800	00
124	94	0.212000	01	0.100000	01
125	90	0.212000	01	0.300000	01
126	89	0.212000	01	0.129700	00
127	88	0.212000	01	0.249300	00
128	87	0.212000	01	0.399300	00
129	86	0.212000	01	0.565200	00
130	85	0.212000	01	0.771900	00
131	84	0.212000	01	0.102000	01
132	80	0.212000	01	0.293300	01
133	79	0.212000	01	0.127100	00
134	78	0.212000	01	0.244400	00
135	77	0.212000	01	0.385100	00
136	76	0.212000	01	0.554100	00
137	75	0.212000	01	0.756800	00
138	74	0.212000	01	0.100000	01

139	70	0.26500E	01	0.27310E	-01
140	69	0.26500E	01	0.12120E	00
141	68	0.26500E	01	0.23400E	00
142	67	0.26500E	01	0.36920E	00
143	66	0.26500E	01	0.33150E	00
144	65	0.26500E	01	0.72830E	00
145	64	0.26500E	01	0.96000E	00
146	60	0.277250E	01	0.23940E	-01
147	59	0.277250E	01	0.11420E	00
148	58	0.277250E	01	0.22250E	00
149	57	0.277250E	01	0.35240E	00
150	56	0.277250E	01	0.50830E	00
151	55	0.277250E	01	0.69550E	00
152	54	0.277250E	01	0.92000E	00
153	49	0.280000E	01	0.19220E	-01
154	48	0.280000E	01	0.11740E	00
155	47	0.280000E	01	0.23530E	00
156	46	0.280000E	01	0.37670E	00
157	45	0.280000E	01	0.54640E	00
158	44	0.280000E	01	0.75000E	00
159	37	0.281500E	01	0.13150E	-01
160	36	0.281500E	01	0.11120E	00
161	35	0.281500E	01	0.23320E	00
162	34	0.281500E	01	0.37720E	00
163	33	0.281500E	01	0.55000E	00
164	27	0.295000E	01	0.57200E	-02
165	26	0.295000E	01	0.10030E	00
166	25	0.295000E	01	0.21380E	00
167	24	0.295000E	01	0.35000E	00
168	15	0.300000E	01	0.0	00
169	14	0.300000E	01	0.10000E	00
170	13	0.300000E	01	0.22000E	00

75

PACH NUMEFF= 0.5C9 RELAX. FACTOR =0.5000

AC. OF INTERACTIONS?

NCDE

PHI

WJCOM

VOLUME

333

LMAC

P/PC

87

47301

[The page contains dense, illegible horizontal bands of noise or artifacts.]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

112769001H35453600127555361050121374076050

B. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

Two test cases were run for the converging-diverging nozzle. The first case was for symmetric flow designed to yield sonic conditions in the throat of the nozzle. The second case dealt with supersonic flow in the diverging section by starting with the sonic line as the boundary of the nozzle mesh. Oswatitsch's two-dimensional nozzle [Ref. 9], $y = 1 + \sqrt{.2(x - 2.5)^2}$ with a semi-throat height of 1 at $x = 2.5$ was used in both cases. Boundaries for the subsonic nozzle were at $x = 0$ and $x = 5$.

1. Symmetric Solution

This problem was analyzed using the mesh shown in Fig. 10, which consists of 126 elements and 152 nodes. In the second card (the option card) IOPT(4) = 1 indicates that non-zero boundary velocities at the inlet and the exit will be read and applied by subroutine BNDRY. This option requires that the number of inlet and exit boundary nodes be specified in columns 36-40 of the next card. Perturbation velocities at the boundary nodes follow on the subsequent four cards. Subroutine BNDRY reads u and v respectively for the first boundary node and then continues reading u and v for each inlet and then each exit node in the order specified on the appropriate card.

2. Supersonic Case--Diverging Section

The mesh used for this case is sketched in Fig. 11 and input cards to STRANL-II follow on the next page. For this

case the options in effect are IOPT(4) = 1 and IOPT(5) = 1 which cause non-zero boundary velocities to be applied to the sonic line only.

INPUT TO STRANL-II

STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW CONVERGING DIVERGING NOZZLE-3 M=.375

1	1.0	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
---	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

82

113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
125	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152								
STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW-CONVERGING DIVERGING NOZZLE M=.4388															
1	1														
1C	.01		.4388												
0.0	0.0		-8.571E-04	-3.995E-02	-3.473E-03	-8.004E-02	-7.978E-03	-1.204E-01							
-1.458E-C2	-1.611E-01	-2.356E-02	-2.021E-01	-3.525E-02	-2.433E-01	-4.997E-02	-2.846E-01								
0.0	0.0		-8.571E-04	3.995E-02	-3.473E-03	8.004E-02	-7.978E-03	1.204E-01							
-1.458E-C2	1.611E-01	-2.356E-02	2.021E-01	-3.525E-02	2.433E-01	-4.997E-02	2.846E-01								

STEADY SUPERSONIC FLOW, SONIC LINE INPUT, UNIFORM MESH

84

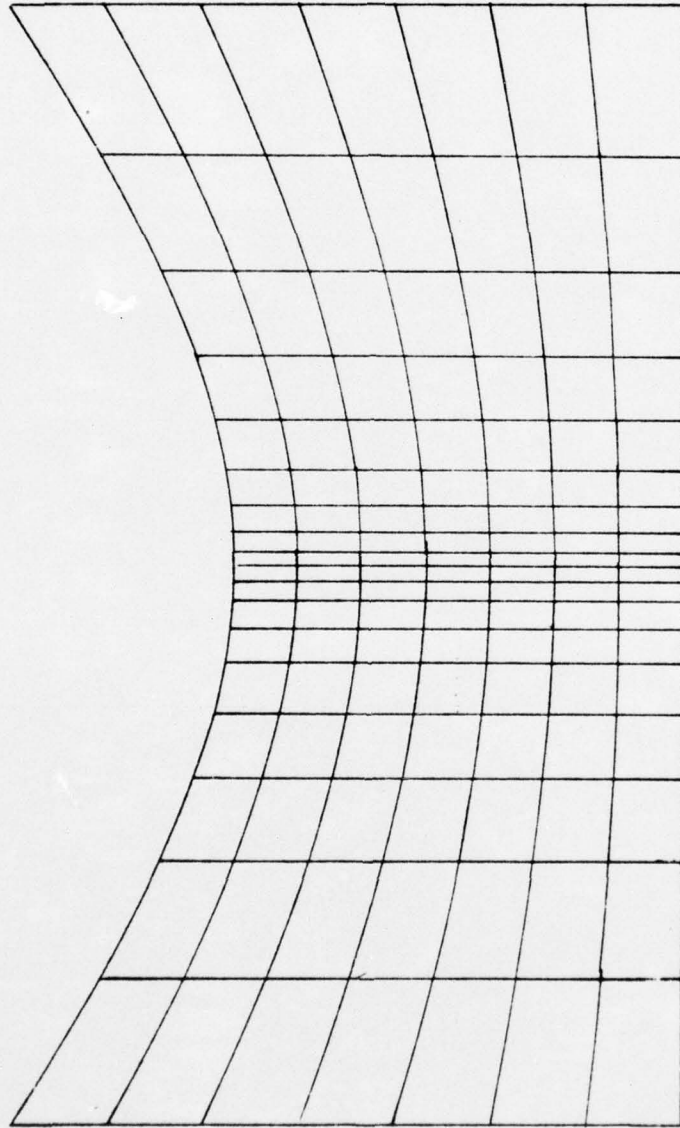


Figure 10 - Finite Element Mesh for the Converging-Diverging Nozzle.

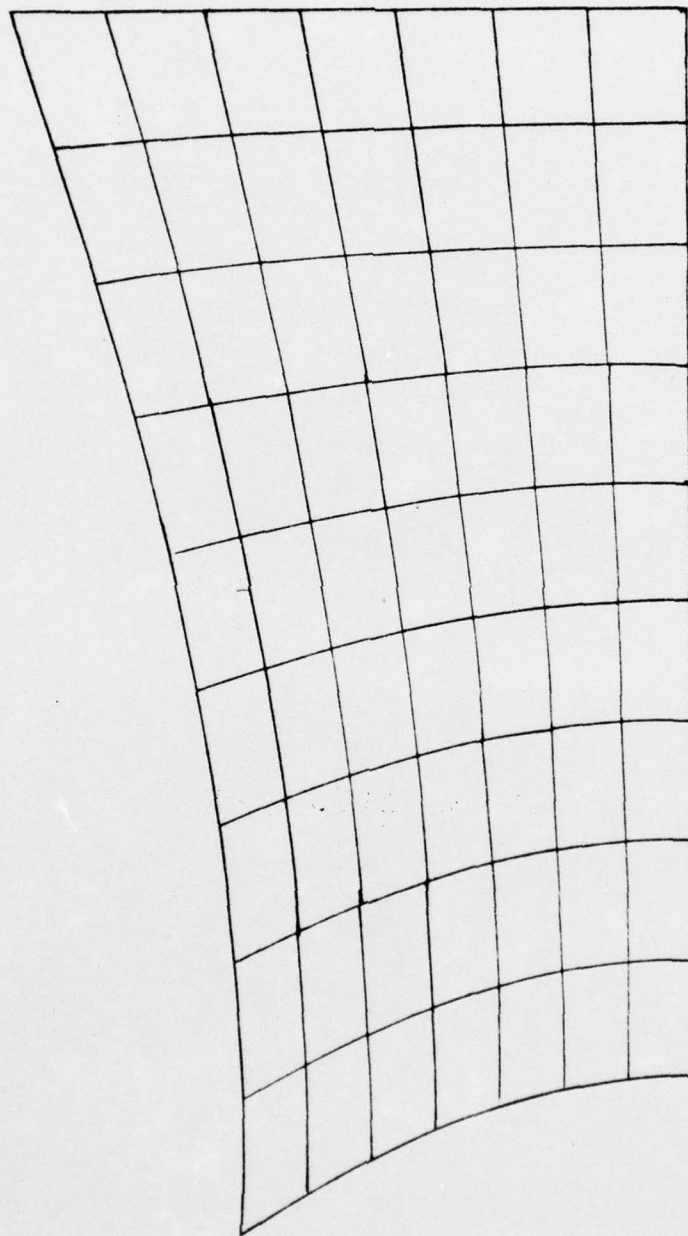


Figure 11 - Finite Element Mesh for the Supersonic Case

T
T
T
T
T
T
T
T
T
T
T
T

TRA0001450
TRA0001500
TRA0001600
TRA0001800
TRA0001900
TRA0002000
TRA0002100
TRA0002200
TRA0002300
TRA0002400
TRA0002500
TRA0002600
TRA0002700

uuu

TRA00350
TRA00360
TRA00370
TRA00380
TRA00390
TRA00400
TRA00410
TRA00420
TRA00430
TRA00440
TRA00450
TRA00460
TRA00470


```

C
C
C
110 IF (IOPT(4) .EQ. 1) READ(NREAD,840) (UB(I), VB(I), I=1, NFARF$)
111 IF (IOPT(4) .EQ. 1) CALL BCCND(UB, VB, IOPT(5), NFARF$)
112 IF (IOPT(1) .EQ. 1) GO TO 382
C
C
C
113 READ AND PRINT MESH DATA, BOUNDARY NODES, AND AIRFCIL SLOPE
C
C
114 READ (NREAD,825) NELS,NPS,NBW, (NICS(I), I=1,3)
115 READ (NREAD,825) ((NOD(I,J), J=1,4), I=1, NELS)
116 READ (NREAD,840) (X(I), Y(I), I=1, NPS)
117 DO 110 I=1,3
118   NS=NIDS(I)
119   READ (NREAD,825) (NID(I,J), J=1, NS)
120   READ (NREAD,840) (VAF(I), I=1, NBCCY)
121   READ (NREAD,825) (NJNT(I), I=1, NPS)
C
C
C
122 IF IOPT(3)=1, APPLY LINEARIZED BOUNDARY CCNDITION ON CHORDLINE
123 OTHERWISE APPLY NONLINEAR BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON AIRFCIL SURFACE
C
C
C
124 IF (IOPT(3) .NE. 1) GO TO 116
125 DO 115 J=1, NBODY
126   I=NID(3,J)
127   Y(I)=0.0
128   CCNTINUE
129   WRITE (NWRITE,920) NELS,NPS,NBW
130   WRITE (NWRITE,930)
131   DO 220 N=1, NELS
132     WRITE (NWRITE,825) N, (NOD(N,J), J=1,4)
133     WRITE (NWRITE,935)
134     DO 230 I=1, NPS
135       WRITE (NWRITE,940) I, NJNT(I), X(I), Y(I)
136       WRITE (NWRITE,951) (NID(1,I), I=1, NFARF)
137       WRITE (NWRITE,952) (NID(2,I), I=1, NBWAKE)
138       WRITE (NWRITE,953) (NID(3,I), I=1, NBODY)
139       WRITE (NWRITE,955) (VAF(I), I=1, NBODY)
C
C
C
140 REDEFINE MESH DATA, ECT. USING NEW NODAL NUMBERING SYSTEM
C
C
C
141 DO 238 N=1, NELS
142   DO 238 I=1,4
143     IF (NOD(N,I) .EQ.0) GO TO 238
144     KK=NOD(N,I)
145     ACD(N,I)=NJNT(KK)
146     CCNTINUE
147     DO 239 I=1,3
148       IS=NIDS(I)
149       DO 239 J=1, IS
150         KK=NID(I,J)
151         NID(I,J)=NJNT(KK)
152         239 NID(I,J)=NJNT(KK)
C
C
C

```

```

TRA00480
TRA00490
TRA00500
TRA00510
TRA00520
TRA00530
TRA00540
TRA00550
TRA00560
TRA00570
TRA00580
TRA00590
TRA00600
TRA00610
TRA00620
TRA00630
TRA00640
TRA00650
TRA00660
TRA00670
TRA00680
TRA00690
TRA00700
TRA00710
TRA00720
TRA00730
TRA00740
TRA00750
TRA00760
TRA00770
TRA00780
TRA00790
TRA00800
TRA00810
TRA00820
TRA00830
TRA00840
TRA00850
TRA00860
TRA00870
TRA00880
TRA00890
TRA00900
TRA00910
TRA00920
TRA00930
TRA00940
TRA00950

```

TRA00960
 TRA00970
 TRA00980
 TRA00990
 TRA01000
 TRA01010
 TRA01020
 TRA01030
 TRA01040
 TRA01050
 TRA01060
 TRA01070
 TRA01080
 TRA01090
 TRA01100
 TRA01110
 TRA01120
 TRA01130
 TRA01140
 TRA01150
 TRA01160
 TRA01170
 TRA01180
 TRA01190
 TRA01200
 TRA01210
 TRA01220
 TRA01230
 TRA01240
 TRA01250
 TRA01260
 TRA01270
 TRA01280
 TRA01290
 TRA01300
 TRA01310
 TRA01320
 TRA01330
 TRA01340
 TRA01350
 TRA01360
 TRA01370
 TRA01380
 TRA01390
 TRA01400
 TRA01410
 TRA01420
 TRA01430

```

CC 243 I=1,NPS
RMLP(I)=X(I)
243 RML(I)=Y(I)
DC 244 II=1,NPS
I=NJNT(II)
X(I)=RMLP(II)
244 Y(I)=RML(II)
C
C HALF BANDWIDTH AND NUMBER OF EQUATIONS
C
NFBW=NBW/2
NEQ=3*NPS
C
C READ NONZERO INITIAL GUESS OR PROCEED WITH ZERO SOLUTION
C
IF (IOPT(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 250
READ (1,840) (S(I,NBW),I=1,NEQ)
GC TO 255
250 DC 260 I=1,NEQ
260 SLP(I)=0.0
C
C ITERATIONS START HERE AND CHECKED IF ITGIV IS EXCEEDED. IF SO,
C PRINT FAIL TO CONVERGE AND PROCEED TO NEXT CASE. OTHERWISE
C CCNTINUE TO ITERATE
C
IRES=IRES+1
265 CCNTINUE
IF (IRES .GT. ITGIV) GO TO 600
FCRMULATE SYSTEM OF ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS
DC 266 I=1,NEQ
DC 266 J=1,NBW
266 S(I,J)=0.0
NMAT=1
CALL NEWK(SQMAC,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NBW,NEM,NELS,NOC,SLP,S,CCF,NPM,
1 X,Y,NMAT)
1 IMPCSE B.C. FOR FARFIELD, LINE OF SYMMETRY, AND ON AIRFOIL
IF (IOPT(4) .NE. 0) CALL BNDRY (S,UB,VB,VAF,NID,NFARF,NBODY,
1 NWAKE,NBW,NHBW,NEQ,IOPT,IRES)
IF (IOPT(4) .NE. 0) GO TO 276
DC 274 I=1,NFARF
IE=3*NID(1,I)-3
DC 272 II=1,3
IE=IE+1
DC 270 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
270 S(IE,NHBW)=1.0
272 CCNTINUE
274 CCNTINUE
276
  
```

```

DC 280 I=1,NWAKE
IE=3*NID(2,I)
DC 278 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
278 S(IE,NHBW)=1.0
280 DC 285 J=1,NBODY
IE=3*NID(3,J)
DC 282 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
282 S(IE,NHBW)=1.0
IF (IOPT(3).NE. 1) S(IE,NHBW-1)=-VAF(J)
285 S(IE,NBW)=VAF(J)
CALL BANDED SOLVER TO SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

STORE STIFFNESS MATRIX AND INITIALIZE STARTING TIME DEPENDENT
UNKNOWN S

CALL STCRE(S,WORK,NRM,NCM,NHCM,N+BW,NEQ,NSK)
IF (IRES.GT.1.OR. RMAC.GT. .91) GO TO 401
CALL BNDEQ(S,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NHBW)
DC 420 I=1,NRM
UT(I,3)=0.0
420 UT(I,2)=.5*S(I,NBW)
UT(I,1)=S(I,NBW)
GC TO 295
ASSEMBLE AND STORE THE DAMPING MATRIX
DC 401 DO 400 I=1,NRM
DC 400 J=1,NCM
400 S(I,J)=0.0
NMAT=2
CALL NEWK(SQMAC,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NBW,NEM,NEL,NOC,SLP,S,CCF,NPM,
1 X,Y,NMAT)
CALL STCRE(S,WORK,NRM,NCM,NHCM,N+BW,NEQ,NSC)
ASSEMBLE AND STORE THE MASS MATRIX
DC 410 I=1,NRM
DC 410 J=1,NCM
410 S(I,J)=0.0
NMAT=3
CALL NEWK(SQMAC,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NBW,NEM,NEL,NOC,SLP,S,CCF,NPM,
1 X,Y,NMAT)
CALL STCRE(S,WORK,NRM,NCM,NHCM,N+BW,NEQ,NSM)
CALL TIME(S,UT,WCRK,NRM,NCM,NHCM,N+BW,NEQ)

PRINT COMPUTED RESULTS

255 WRITE (NWRITE,970) RMAC,RFT
WRITE (NWRITE,975) IRES
CC 305 I=1,NPS

```



```

805 WRITE (1,840) (S(I,NBW),I=1,NEQ)
820 GC TO 100
825 FCRMAT (18A4)
830 FCRMAT (40I2)
835 FCRMAT (16I5)
840 FCRMAT (I5,3F10.0,I5)
910 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// CONVERGENCE LIMIT = ,F6.4//)
920 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. CF NODES = ,I4,
930 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
935 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
940 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
945 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
950 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
955 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
960 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
965 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
970 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
975 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
980 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
985 FCRMAT (I1,2X,I8E10.3) 44// NO. OF ELEMENTS = ,I4//)
2000 STOP
END

```

```

TRA02420
TRA02430
TRA02440
TRA02450
TRA02460
TRA02470
TRA02480
TRA02490
TRA02500
TRA02510
TRA02520
TRA02530
TRA02540
TRA02550
TRA02560
TRA02570
TRA02580
TRA02590
TRA02600
TRA02610
TRA02620
TRA02630
TRA02640
TRA02650
TRA02660
TRA02700

```

SUBROUTINE BCOND

```

SUBROUTINE BCOND(U,V,IOPT,N)
DIMENSION U(N),V(N),UP(50),VP(50)
DATA NWRITE/6/
CO 10 I=1,N
UP(I)=1+U(I)
VP(I)=V(I)
CCNTINUE
IF (IOPT.EQ.1) GO TO 150
WRITE(NWRITE,100)
FCRMAT(,UCOM AT INLET')
N2=N/2
N3=N2+1
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (UP(I),I=1,N2)
WRITE(NWRITE,120) INLET')
FCRMAT(,VCOM AT
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=1,N2)
WRITE(NWRITE,130) EXIT')
FORMAT(,UCOM AT
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (UP(I),I=N3,N)
WRITE(NWRITE,140) EXIT')
FCRMAT(,VCOM AT
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=N3,N)
GO TO 160
WRITE(NWRITE,121) (UP(I),I=1,N)
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=1,N)
WRITE(NWRITE,122) (VP(I),I=1,N)
FORMAT(,UCOM AT SONIC LINE')
FCRMAT(,VCOM AT SONIC LINE')
RETURN
100
120
130
140
110
150
121
122
160
ENC

```

TRA00010
 TRA00020
 TRA00030
 TRA00040
 TRA00050
 TRA00060
 TRA00070
 TRA00080
 TRA00090
 TRA00100
 TRA00110
 TRA00120
 TRA00130
 TRA00140
 TRA00150
 TRA00160
 TRA00170
 TRA00180
 TRA00190
 TRA00200
 TRA00210
 TRA00220
 TRA00230
 TRA00240
 TRA00250
 TRA00260
 TRA00270
 TRA00280
 TRA00290
 TRA00300
 TRA00310
 TRA00320

SUBROUTINE BNDEQ

```

1201 SUBROUTINE BNDEQ(A,NRMAX,NCMAX,N,ITERM)
C      CCNTINUE
C      EQUATION SOLVER FOR Banded NON-SYMMETRIC SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS
C      SOLUTION STORED IN THE LAST COLUMN AT (I,2*ITERM)
C
C      DIMENSION A(NRMAX,NCMAX)
C      DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
C      CERO=1.E-6
C      PARE=CERO**2
C      NBND=2*ITERM
C      NEM=NBND-1
C
C      BEGINS ELIMINATION OF THE LOWER LEFT
C
C      DO 1000 I=1,N
C      IF (ABS(A(I,ITERM))) .LT. CERC) GO TO 410
C      GC TO 420
C      IF (ABS(A(I,ITERM))) .LT. PARE) GO TO 1600
C      410 WRITE (6,420) A(I,ITERM), I
C      420 FORMAT (10,WARNING,ILL-CODED A-MATRIX. A=,E16.6, I=,I4)
C      430 JLAST=MINO(I+ITERM-1,N)
C      L=ITERM+1
C      CCNTINUE
C      DO 500 J=I,JLAST
C      L=L-1
C      IF (ABS(A(J,L))) .LT. PARE) GO TO 500
C      B=A(J,L)
C      CC 450 K=L,NBND
C      450 A(J,K)=A(J,K)/B
C      IF (I .EQ. N) GO TO 1200
C      CCNTINUE
C      L=0
C      JFIRST=I+1
C      IF (JLAST .LE. I) GO TO 1000
C      DO 900 J= JFIRST,JLAST
C      L=L+1
C      IF (ABS(A(J,ITERM-L))) .LT. PARE) GO TO 900
C      DO 600 K=ITERM,NBM
C      A(J,K-L)=A(J-L,K)-A(J,K-L)
C      600 A(J,NBND)=A(J-L,NBND)-A(J,NBNC)
C      IF (I .GE. N-ITERM+1) GO TO 900
C      CC 800 K=1,L
C      800 A(J,NBND-K)= -A(J,NBND-K)
C      900 CCNTINUE
C      1000 CCNTINUE

```

TRA00010
 TRA00020
 TRA00030
 TRA00040
 TRA00050
 TRA00060
 TRA00070
 TRA00080
 TRA00090
 TRA00100
 TRA00110
 TRA00120
 TRA00130
 TRA00140
 TRA00150
 TRA00160
 TRA00170
 TRA00180
 TRA00190
 TRA00200
 TRA00210
 TRA00220
 TRA00230
 TRA00240
 TRA00250
 TRA00260
 TRA00270
 TRA00280
 TRA00290
 TRA00300
 TRA00310
 TRA00320
 TRA00330
 TRA00340
 TRA00350
 TRA00360
 TRA00370
 TRA00380
 TRA00390
 TRA00400
 TRA00410
 TRA00420
 TRA00430
 TRA00440
 TRA00450
 TRA00460

AD-A039 790

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CALIF

F/G 20/4

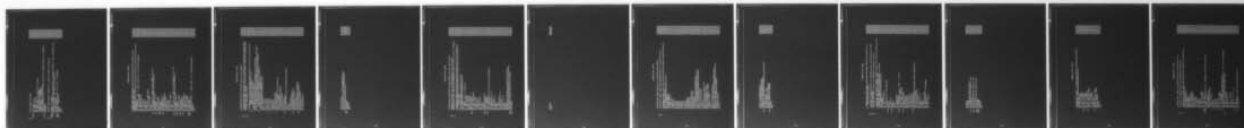
TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW TO A STEADY STATE S--ETC(U)

MAR 77 R J NICHOLS

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 OF 2
AD
A039790



END

DATE
FILMED
6-77

```

C      BACK-SUBSTITUTION
C      120C  L=ITERM -1
C      DO 1500 I=2,N
C      IF (N+1-I+J .GT. N) GO TO 1500
C      ATEMP1=A(N+1-I,NBND)
C      ATEMP2=A(N+1-I+J,NBND)
C      ATEMP3=A(N+1-I,I+ITERM+J)
C      A(N+1-I,NBND)=A(N+1-I+J,NBND)-A(N+1-I,I,ITERM+J)
C      1500 CCCONTINUE
C      RETURN
C      PRINT THE ENTIRE MATRIX IF ZERO CN MAIN DIAGCNAL
C      1600 WRITE (6,1601)
C      1601 FORMAT (1X,COMPUTATION STOPED IN BNDEQ BECAUSE ZERC APPEARED ON
C      1602 1X,MAIN DIAGONAL. THE MATRIX FOLLOWS.)
C      DO 1602 I=1,N
C      1602 WRITE (NWRITE,1603) (A(I,J), J=1,NBND)
C      16C3 FCRMAT (10E12.4)
C      STOP
C      ENC

```

```

TRA00470
TRA00480
TRA00490
TRA00500
TRA00510
TRA00520
TRA00530
TRA00540
TRA00550
TRA00560
TRA00570
TRA00580
TRA00590
TRA00600
TRA00610
TRA00620
TRA00630
TRA00640
TRA00650
TRA00660
TRA00670
TRA00680
TRA00690
TRA00700

```


SUBROUTINE BNDRY

```

1  SLROUTINE BNDRY(S,UB,VB, VAF,NID,NFARF,NBODY,NWAKE,NEW
1  ,NBW,NEQ,IOPT,IRES)
1  DIMENSION S(456,60),UB(50),VAF(50),NID(3,50),IOPT(40)
NBW$=NBW-1
IF (IOPT(5)).EQ. 1 .AND. IRES .GT. 1) NFARF=NFARF/2
DO 10 I=1,NFARF
IE=3*NID(I,1)-2
DO 10 J=1,2
IE=IE+1
NX=IE-NBW
BC=UB(I)
IF (J.EQ.2) BC=VB(I)
DO 41 L=1,NBW$
LX=NX+L
IF (LX .LE. 0 .OR. LX .GT. NEQ) GO TO 41
S(LX,NBW)=S(LX,NBW)-BC*S(LX,NBW-L)
IF CCNT INUE
DO 30 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,NBW)=1.0
S(IE,NBW)=BC
DO 100 I=1,NBODY
IE=3*NID(3,I)
BC=VAF(I)
NX=IE-NBW
DO 410 L=1,NBW$
LX=NX+L
IF (LX .LE. 0 .OR. LX .GT. NEQ) GO TO 410
S(LX,NBW)=S(LX,NBW)-BC*S(LX,NBW-L)
IF CCNT INUE
DO 300 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,NBW)=1.0
S(IE,NBW)=BC
DO 200 I=1,NWAKE
IE=3*NID(2,I)
DO 330 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,NBW)=1.0
IF (IOPT(5)).EQ. 1 .AND. IRES .GT. 1)NFARF=NFARF*2
RETURN
END

```

C

TRA00010
 TRA00020
 TRA00030
 TRA00040
 TRA00050
 TRA00060
 TRA00070
 TRA00080
 TRA00090
 TRA00100
 TRA00110
 TRA00120
 TRA00130
 TRA00140
 TRA00150
 TRA00160
 TRA00170
 TRA00180
 TRA00190
 TRA00200
 TRA00210
 TRA00220
 TRA00230
 TRA00240
 TRA00250
 TRA00260
 TRA00270
 TRA00280
 TRA00290
 TRA00300
 TRA00310
 TRA00320
 TRA00330
 TRA00340
 TRA00350
 TRA00360
 TRA00370
 TRA00380
 TRA00390
 TRA00400
 TRA00410
 TRA00420
 TRA00430
 TRA00440
 TRA00460

SUBROUTINE EMTC

```

SUBROUTINE EMTC(A,AT,ATT,XL,YL,PEL,SQMAC)
EVALUATE ELEMENT MATRIX FOR A TRIANGLE BY GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE
SUBROUTINE DERY CALLED TO EVALUATE SHAPE FUNCTION DERIVATIVES
AT THE GAUSSIAN POINTS

DIMENSION A(9,9),P(9),Q(9),NP(5),B(3),C(3),XL(3),YL(3),S(3),
DNX(9),DNXX(9),DNYY(9),PEL(9),
DN(9),AT(9,9),ATT(9,9)
DIMENSION EINT(3,7),WT(7)
DATA LMAX/7/,WT/0.225,3*0.13239415,3*.12593518/
DATA EINT/3*0.33333333,0.05961587,3*0.47C14206,0.05961587,
3*0.47C14206,0.05961587,0.79742699,3*0.1C128651,
0.79742699,3*0.10128651,0.79742699/
DATA NP/1,2,3,1,2/,GAMMA/1.40/
DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
DO 1 J=1,9
DO 2 J=1,9
AT(1,J)=0.
AT(2,J)=0.
A(1,J)=0.0
A(2,J)=0.0
J=NP(I+2)
K=NP(I+1)
B(I)=YL(J)-YL(K)
C(I)=XL(K)-XL(J)
AREA=0.5*(B(2)*C(3)-B(3)*C(2))
CST1=1.0-SQMAC
CST2=SQMAC*(1.0+GAMMA)
DO 100 L=1,LMAX
DO 10 I=1,3
S(I)=EINT(I,L)
CALL DERY (AREA,B,C,S,DN,DNX,DNXX,DNYY)
UX=0.0
UX=0.0
DO 30 I=1,9
UX=UX+DNX(I)*PEL(I)
UX=UX+DNXX(I)*PEL(I)
ALPHA=CST1-CST2*U
DO 40 I=1,9
P(I)=ALPHA*DNXX(I)+DNYY(I)
Q(I)=P(I)-CST2*UX*DNX(I)
WEIGHT=WT(L)*AREA
CC 60 I=1,9
CST=WEIGHT*Q(I)

```

CC
CC
CC
CC

TRA00460
 TRA00470
 TRA00480
 TRA00490
 TRA00500
 TRA00510
 TRA00530

CG 60 J=1,9
 AT(I,J)=AT(I,J)-2*CST*SQMAC*DNX(J)
 ATT(I,J)=ATT(I,J)-CST*SQMAC*DN(J)
 60 A(I,J)=A(I,J)+CST*P(J)
 1CC CCNTINUE
 RETURN
 END

SUBROUTINE EMQT

```

C
C
C
SUBROUTINE EMQT(XQ,YQ,PMQ,SQMAC,EQ,EQT,EGTT,NTRS)
  GENERATE MATRIX FOR A QUADRILATERAL OR TRIANGLE
  SUBROUTINE EMTC CALLED TO GENERATE MATRIX FOR A BASIC TRIANGLE
  DIMENSION EQ(12,12),ET(9,9),XQ(4),YQ(4),XT(3),YT(3),MP(3,4)
  DIMENSION PMQ(12),PMT(9),EQT(12,12),EGTT(12,12),ET(9,9),
1    ET(9,9)
  DATA MP/1,2,3,3,4,1,2,3,4,1,2,3,4,1,2,3/
  DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
  FTOR=1.0
  IF (NTRS.EQ. 4) FTOR=.5
  CO 100 I=1,12
  CL 100 J=1,12
  EGT(I,J)=0.0
  EGT(I,J)=0.0
  EQ(I,J)=0.0
  DO 150 II=1,NTRS
  CL 105 I=1,3
  NI=MP(I,II)
  IT=3*(II-1)
  IC=3*(II-1)
  CO 102 J=1,3
  IT=IT+1
  IC=IC+1
  PMT(IT)=PMQ(IC)
  XT(IT)=XQ(NI)
  YT(IT)=YQ(NI)
  CALL EMTC(ET,ETT,XT,YT,PMT,SQMAC)
  DO 130 K=1,3
  AR=3*(MP(K,II)-1)
  IE=3*(K-1)
  DO 130 KK=1,3
  NR=NR+1
  IE=IE+1
  CL 130 L=1,3
  NC=3*(MP(L,II)-1)
  JE=3*(L-1)
  CO 130 LL=1,3
  NC=NC+1
  JE=JE+1
  EQT(NR,NC)=EQT(NR,NC)+ETT(IE,JE)*FTOR
  EGT(NR,NC)=EQT(NR,NC)+ETT(IE,JE)*FTOR
  EC(NR,NC)=EQ(NR,NC)+ET(IE,JE)*FTOR
130 CCNTINUE
150

```

TRA00010
 TRA00020
 TRA00030
 TRA00040
 TRA00050
 TRA00060
 TRA00070
 TRA00080
 TRA00090
 TRA00100
 TRA00110
 TRA00120
 TRA00130
 TRA00140
 TRA00150
 TRA00160
 TRA00170
 TRA00180
 TRA00190
 TRA00200
 TRA00210
 TRA00220
 TRA00230
 TRA00240
 TRA00250
 TRA00260
 TRA00270
 TRA00280
 TRA00290
 TRA00300
 TRA00310
 TRA00320
 TRA00330
 TRA00340
 TRA00350
 TRA00360
 TRA00370
 TRA00380
 TRA00390
 TRA00400
 TRA00410
 TRA00420
 TRA00430
 TRA00440
 TRA00450

TRAC0460
TRA00480

RETURN
END

TRA000460
TRA000470
TRA000480
TRA000490
TRA000500
TRA000510
TRA000520
TRA000530
TRA000540
TRA000550

```
DN(L)=SISQ*BS+BETA*H
CNX(L)=2.*BI*SI*BS+BETA*HX
CNXX(L)=2.*BISQ*BS+8BETA*HXX
200  CNYY(L)=2.*CISQ*BS+4.*CI*TWOA*SI+BETA*HYY
    CC 300 I=1,9
    CNX(I)=DNX(I)/TWOA
    CNXX(I)=DNXX(I)/TWOASQ
300  CNYY(I)=DNYI(I)/TWOASQ
    RETURN
    ENC
```

SUBROUTINE NEWK

```

SUBROUTINE NEWK(SQMAC,NRM,NCH,NEQ,NBW,NEM,NELS,NOD,SLP,S,
1 COEF,NPM,X,Y,NMAT)
    GENERATE SYSTEM MATRIX BY ASSEMBLING CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
    ALL THE ELEMENTS
    SLROUTINE EMQT CALLED TO GENERATE ELEMENT MATRIX

    DIMENSION COEF(NPM),X(NPM),Y(NPM),XQ(4),YQ(4),PM(12),BB(12,12)
    DIMENSION BBC(12,12),BBM(12,12)
    DIMENSION NOD(NEM,4),S(NRM,NCH),SLP(NRM)
    DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
    NPBW=NBW/2
    CC 480 N=1,NELS
    I1=1
    IF (MOD(N,4)) 402,402,404
    402 NPEL=3
    NTRS=1
    GC TO 410
    404 NPEL=4
    NTRS=4
    I2=0
    CC 408 I=1,4
    NI=NOD(N,I)
    IF (COEF(NI).GT.1.00) I2=I2+1
    408 IF (I2.EQ.0) NTRS=2
    IF (I2.EQ.4) I1=3
    41C DC 425 I=1,NPEL
    NI=NOD(N,I)
    XQ(I)=X(NI)
    YQ(I)=Y(NI)
    DC 425 J=1,3
    IS=3*(NI-1)+J
    IE=3*(I-1)+J
    PM(IE)=SLP(IS)
    425 CALL EMQT(XQ,YQ,PM,SQMAC,BB,BBC,BEM,NTRS)
    CC 450 I=1,NPEL
    AF=3*(NOD(N,I)-1)
    IE=3*(I-1)
    DC 450 II=1,3
    AR=NR+1
    IE=IE+1
    DC 450 J=1,NPEL
    NC=3*(NOD(N,J)-1)-NR+NBW
    JE=3*(J-1)
    CC 450 JJ=1,3

```

```

TRA00010
TRA00020
TRA00030
TRA00040
TRA00050
TRA00060
TRA00070
TRA00080
TRA00090
TRA00100
TRA00110
TRA00120
TRA00130
TRA00140
TRA00150
TRA00160
TRA00170
TRA00180
TRA00190
TRA00200
TRA00210
TRA00220
TRA00230
TRA00240
TRA00250
TRA00260
TRA00270
TRA00280
TRA00290
TRA00300
TRA00310
TRA00320
TRA00330
TRA00340
TRA00350
TRA00360
TRA00370
TRA00380
TRA00390
TRA00400
TRA00410
TRA00420
TRA00430
TRA00440
TRA00450

```


TRA00460
 TRA00470
 TRA00480
 TRA00490
 TRA00500
 TRA00510
 TRA00520
 TRA00530
 TRA00540
 TRA00550
 TRA00560
 TRA00580

NC=NC+1
 JE=JE+1
 IF (NMA T-2) 443,442,441
 S(NR,NC)=S(NR,NC)+BBM(IE,JE)
 GO TO 450
 441 S(NR,NC)=S(NR,NC)+BBC(IE,JE)
 442 GO TO 450
 S(NR,NC)=S(NR,NC)+BB(IE,JE)
 443 CCNTINUE
 450 CCNTINUE
 480 RETURN
 ENC

ST	TC	00	01	0
ST	TC	00	02	0
ST	TC	00	03	0
ST	TC	00	04	0
ST	TC	00	05	0
ST	TC	00	06	0
ST	TC	00	07	0
ST	TC	00	08	0
ST	TC	00	09	0
ST	TC	00	10	0
ST	TC	00	11	0
ST	TC	00	12	0
ST	TC	00	13	0
ST	TC	00	14	0
ST	TC	00	15	0
ST	TC	00	16	0
ST	TC	00	17	0
ST	TC	00	18	0

ST	TC	00	01	0
ST	TC	00	02	0
ST	TC	00	03	0
ST	TC	00	04	0
ST	TC	00	05	0
ST	TC	00	06	0
ST	TC	00	07	0
ST	TC	00	08	0
ST	TC	00	09	0
ST	TC	00	10	0
ST	TC	00	11	0
ST	TC	00	12	0
ST	TC	00	13	0
ST	TC	00	14	0
ST	TC	00	15	0
ST	TC	00	16	0
ST	TC	00	17	0
ST	TC	00	18	0

TIIM0001
TIIM0020
TIIM0030
TIIM0040
TIIM0050
TIIM0060
TIIM0070
TIIM0080
TIIM0090
TIIM0100
TIIM0110
TIIM0120
TIIM0130
TIIM0140
TIIM0150
TIIM0160
TIIM0170
TIIM0180
TIIM0190
TIIM0200
TIIM0210
TIIM0220
TIIM0230
TIIM0240
TIIM0250
TIIM0260
TIIM0270
TIIM0280
TIIM0290
TIIM0300
TIIM0310
TIIM0320
TIIM0330
TIIM0340
TIIM0350
TIIM0360
TIIM0370
TIIM0380
TIIM0390
TIIM0400
TIIM0410
TIIM0420
TIIM0430
TIIM0440
TIIM0450

107

TIM00460
 TIM00470
 TIM00480
 TIM00490
 TIM00500
 TIM00510
 TIM00520
 TIM00530
 TIM00540
 TIM00550
 TIM00560
 TIM00570
 TIM00580
 TIM00590
 TIM00600
 TIM00610
 TIM00620
 TIM00630
 TIM00640
 TIM00650
 TIM00660
 TIM00670
 TIM00680
 TIM00690
 TIM00700
 TIM00710
 TIM00720
 TIM00730
 TIM00740
 TIM00750
 TIM00760
 TIM00770
 TIM00780
 TIM00790
 TIM00800
 TIM00810
 TIM00820
 TIM00830
 TIM00840
 TIM00850
 TIM00860
 TIM00870

```

13  UM=A3*U(IM,1)+A5*U(IM,2)+A7*U(IM,3)
20  S(IM,NBW)=S(IM,NBW)+WORK(I,J)*UM
25  CCNTINUE UPPER TRIANGULAR EFFECTIVE MATRIX
    C
    CC 45 K=1,3
    NCATAS=NDATA(K)
    READ (NCATAS) WORK
    IF(K-2) 21,22,23
21  CCNST=1
    GO TO 24
22  CCNST=A0
    GO TO 24
23  CCNST=A1
24  DO 30 J=1,NHBW
    DO 30 I=1,NEQ
    JA=J+NHBW
    S(I,JA)=S(I,JA)+WORK(I,J)*CONST
30  MAXJ=NHBW-1
    CC 40 J=1,MAXJ
    JA=NHBW+J
    MAXI=NEQ-J
    IM=J
    DO 40 I=1,MAXI
    IM=IM+1
    IF (K-2) 31,32,33
31  UM=0
    GO TO 40
32  UM=A2*U(IM,1)+A4*U(IM,2)+A6*U(IM,3)
    GO TO 40
33  UM=A3*U(IM,1)+A5*U(IM,2)+A7*U(IM,3)
40  S(IM,NBW)=S(IM,NBW)+WORK(I,J)*UM
45  CCNTINUE
843 FCFORMAT(IH,4(F10.5,5X))
    CALL BNDEQ(S,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NHBW)
    CC 50 I=1,NRM
    L(I,3)=U(I,2)
    U(I,2)=U(I,1)
    U(I,1)=S(I,NBW)
50  FCFORMAT(IH,6(F10.5,2X))
8CC RETURN
    END
  
```


LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Bathe, K.J., and Wilson, E.L., Numerical Methods In Finite Element Analysis, p. 308-322, Wiley, 1976.
2. Bazeley, G.P., Cheung, Y.K., Irons, B.M., and Zienkiewicz, O.C., Triangular Elements in Plate Bending--Conforming and Non-conforming Solutions, in Proc. First Conf. on Matrix Methods in Struc. Mech., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, 1965, p. 547-576.
3. Hafez, M.M., Murman, E.M., and Wellford, L.C., Application of Finite Element Approach to Transonic Flow Problems, Advances in Engineering Science, v. 4, p. 1371-1385, November 1976.
4. Huebner, K.H., The Finite Element Method for Engineers, p. 5-9, 107-109, Wiley, 1975.
5. Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Huntsville, Ala. Report HU-ETC F/G 20/4 Computer Program for Steady Transonic Flow Over Thin Airfoils, by S.T. Chan and M.R. Brashears, October, 1975.
6. Landahl, M.T., Unsteady Transonic Flow, p. 1-18, Pergamon Press, 1961.
7. Liepmann, H.W. and Roshko, A., Elements of Gasdynamics, p. 284-285, Wiley, 1967.
8. Morse, P.M. and Feshbach, H., Methods of Theoretical Physics, p. 1195-1197, McGraw-Hill, 1953.
9. NACA TM 1215, Flow Pattern in a Converging-Diverging Nozzle, by K. Oswatitsch and W. Rothstein, March 1949.
10. Shen, S.F., An Aerodynamicist Looks at the Finite Element Method, in Gallager, R.H. and others, Finite Elements in Fluids, v. 2, p. 190-203, Wiley, 1975.
11. Shapiro, A.H., The Dynamics and Thermodynamics of Compressible Fluid Flow, v. 2, p. 826-831, Wiley, 1954.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST

	No. Copies
1. Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	2
2. Library, Code 0142 Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
3. Department Chairman, Code 67 Department of Aeronautics Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
4. Professor D. J. Collins, Code 67Co Department of Aeronautics Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
5. LT Raymond John Nichols Jr. 3039 Cornwall Road Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18017	1
6. Dr. H. C. Mueller, Code Air-310 Naval Air Systems Command Department of the Navy Washington, D.C. 20361	1
7. Professor M. F. Platzner, Code 67P1 Department of Aeronautics Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1